

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 166.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand.

On Thursday Evening next (to-morrow), January 18, 1849, GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., M.P., will deliver the THIRD of a COURSE of THREE LECTURES on THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF INDIA AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN, being the concluding one of the course. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission to Lectures:—Members free, on producing their Tickets, with the privilege of obtaining Tickets for their friends at Sixpence each. Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.

P. BERLYN, Secretary.

189, Strand, January 18th, 1849.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED; not under 25 years of age; well qualified and accustomed to teach: competent to undertake the instruction of 80 girls, between the ages of 7 and 14, in a good plain English Education, needle-work, &c.; special attention will be required to their moral and religious training. Salary, with board and residence, £60 per annum.

Applications, stating age, with testimonials, to be addressed, post-paid, on or before the 25th instant, to the House Committee, at the Office, No. 19, Gresham-street.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX per Cent., declared on the 10th instant, is PAYABLE to the Shareholders, without deduction of Income-tax, at the Offices of the Company, 63, King William-street, London-bridge, between the hours of Ten and Four. By order of the Board, THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

BOARD AND EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

CHEYNEY-STREET ACADEMY, BOSTON.

Conducted by G. F. BAYLEY.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—The English, French Latin, and Greek Languages; History; Geography and Astronomy (with the Use of the Globes and Mapping); Plain and Ornamental Writing; Arithmetic, Mensuration, Practical Land-surveying, Algebra, and Geometry; Drawing (Architectural, Mechanical, and General); Music (Instrumental and Vocal); and Merchants' Accounts.

The principal objects aimed at by the Proprietor of this Establishment, in his arrangements for the instruction and training of his Pupils, are—

- 1st. The formation, on their part, of correct habits.
- 2nd. Their bodily health.
- 3rd. Sound intellectual and moral culture.
- 4th. The acquisition of useful knowledge.

For the results of his plans of teaching G. F. B. refers with confidence to the Parents of those of his Pupils who have already passed from his charge into active life.

The domestic arrangements are under the superintendence of Mrs. Bayley. The present vacation will terminate on Monday, January 23rd.

Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 12, 1849.

THE PROTESTANT DISSIDENTS'

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX, (instituted 1807,) will re-open, after the Christmas Recess, on MONDAY, the 29th of JANUARY, 1849. That day and the day following being allowed for the assembling of the Pupils the classes will be arranged, and studies will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of JANUARY.

Application for admission of Pupils may be addressed to the Treasurer, Thomas Piper, Esq., Denmark-hill, Camberwell; the Chaplain, Rev. S. S. England; or the Head Master, Thomas Priestley, Esq., at the Institution; the Secretary, Rev. Algernon Wells, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, London.

GLEBE HOUSE,

CHAMPION HILL, CAMBERWELL.

THE MISSES ANSTIE avail themselves of this

medium to acquaint their friends that they have removed from De Crespigny Terrace, Denmark-hill, to the above spacious and healthy residence, where they continue to receive Young Ladies for Education; to whose moral and intellectual improvement their efforts (aided by competent Masters) are constantly directed.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. E. Steane, D.D., Camberwell; Rev. R. Roff, Cambridge; Rev. J. Bristow, Exeter; Rev. R. Keynes, Blandford; Rev. I. New, Birmingham; Rev. E. Carey, Camden Town; H. Rutt, Esq., Upper Clapton; H. F. Fisher, Esq., Blandford; W. K. Jameson, Esq., the Grove, Camberwell; and D. Fergusson, Esq., Champion Park, Camberwell.

The present vacation will terminate on THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

BLUE STILE HOUSE ACADEMY, GREENWICH.

MESSRS. KNIGHTLY and SON will be happy to forward a prospectus of the terms, and of the course of study pursued at this Establishment, to parents desirous of securing for their sons the advantages of a superior education on moderate terms. The duties of the School will be RESUMED (this day), WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. January 17, 1849.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A YOUNG LADY of Dissenting Principles, and accustomed to Tuition, is desirous of obtaining, in Town or Country, an Engagement in a Dissenting Family, to take the Educational charge of its junior branches. She is fully competent to impart the essentials of an English Education, and give lessons in French, Music, and Drawing.—Salary less an object than a comfortable home. Highly respectable and satisfactory references will be given.

Address A. B., 95, York-road, Lambeth, London.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, January the 21st, TWO SERMONS will be preached at the ATHE-NEUM HALL, 107, Upper-street, by the REV. S. GREEN, late of Walworth. Service in the Morning commences at 11 o'clock; in the Evening at Half-past 6. Prayer Meeting in the Morning at 10 o'clock.

SCHOOL.

PRIMROSE-HILL HOUSE, COVENTRY.

MESSRS. GILBERT and WYLES beg to announce that they will be prepared to receive their Pupils on Monday, the 22nd inst. Prospectuses and particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded on application.

MR. CHARLES PEARSON'S LECTURE on CRIME and PUNISHMENT, and the REFORM of PRISON DISCIPLINE, will take place on the 15th and 16th, and the Open Discussion on the 22nd and 23rd inst., at the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. M. D. HILL, Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham, will preside, supported by the following Committee (of whom tickets may be had, at Mason's Hall, Basinghall-street):—

Dr. RICE, Chairman.

F. Bennoch, Esq.
J. Stevens, Esq.
G. Bracher, Esq.
J. T. Norris, Esq.
Colonel Fitzgibbon.
J. Michael, Esq.
H. James, Esq.
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James Anderton, Esq.
J. R. Ellington, Esq.
Archer Ryland, Esq.
Henry Randall, Esq.
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THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS CON-

SUMERS' COMPANY. Provisionally Registered. Applications for Prospectuses and shares may be addressed to Messrs. Wire and Child, at the offices of the Company, No. 48, Moorgate-street.

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

T. PARKINS (from Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street) offers the "PALETOT," at the reduced price of Thirty-six Shillings; and the Double-Mill'd Substance, at the reduced price of £3 12s. 6d. Every kind of overcoat kept in stock in Albert Capes and Chesterfields.

Black Dress Coats...£3 7 6 Made from Saxony West of Do. Frock do., lined England Cloth, patent finish, with silk...£2 15 0 and fast colours.

Also, the new Coat, the OXONIAN, in black and other colours, at the moderate price of Thirty-five Shillings. This is one of the most graceful garments yet introduced, and is much preferred by many to the Dress Coat.

SAXONY DOUBLE-MILLED BLACK TROUSERS, Twenty-five Shillings, and FANCY TROUSERS and WAIST-COATS in great variety, of the newest designs, cut on scientific principles, and an excellent fit guaranteed.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is the only establishment yet opened giving the quality, style, and workmanship of the best west-end tailors, at prices so moderate that all purchasers see they have good value for their money. The low prices of fine Continental and Australian Wools, with other circumstances, offer facilities for carrying out this arrangement which will be so strictly adhered to as to satisfy the most particular customer.—Paletot Emporium, 37, Poultry, near the Bank.

N.B.—Catalogues of prices sent free, per post, upon application.

DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE.

ON introducing this extraordinary and highly-important invention it will be necessary, in the first instance, to point out the evils and imperfections arising from all other principles of roasting and preparing coffee at present in use.

Coffee is almost universally roasted in an iron cylinder, which is turned by hand or steam power over a coke fire. The coffee is let in and out of the cylinder by means of a slide, which is the whole length of the cylinder, and which it is next to impossible to render perfectly air-tight; the consequence of this defect is, that the sulphurous and noxious fumes of the coke penetrate into the cylinder and mingle with the coffee. We will suppose, however, the cylinder containing the coffee to be placed over the fire, which is then covered in, cylinder and all, and the process of roasting to be commencing. The first evidence of this fact is the vegetable vapour which is given off by the coffee, and which vapour is more or less impregnated with gallic and mallic acids, which acids, acting upon the iron, form gallates and malates with that metal. The heat continues, the vapour is condensed, and forms a most noxious fluid, which is mingling with the coffee, and by the increasing heat is again vaporized, and is assisted in its destroying work by one of the most powerful acids known; namely, by the pyroigneous acid, which is now beginning to be given off by the coffee most freely. This vicious acid continues forming with the iron the acetate thereof, and imparting the same to the coffee, which receives, in addition, a sulphurous flavour from the coke. It should be observed, that so astonishingly great is the quantity of pyroigneous acid formed, that many ounces may be collected from the roasting of a single hundred weight of the berry. The action of the pyroigneous acid upon either iron or copper cylinders is well known; with the former a compound is formed which, if not decidedly injurious to health, gives to the berry a most acrid and disagreeable flavour; whilst with the latter, the result is verdigris.

Again, by the usual roasting process, which is nothing more nor less than a species of destructive distillation, what possible

chance has the aroma of this valuable berry of being properly developed? Supposing, for one moment, that it were properly developed, it is well known to be exceedingly volatile, and would quickly escape through the crevices in the slide of the cylinder; whilst the vegetable vapour, being exceedingly sluggish, and containing the vicious and noxious acids, would remain behind, giving to the coffee that cankerous, acrid, and metallic taste, that renders the infusions of this otherwise most valuable and wholesome berry a beverage avoided by the delicate, and highly injurious to the health of many who consume it.

For guarding against all these evils, and for doing away with all these long-complained-of imperfections, her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant to Dakin and Co. her Royal Letters Patent.

The plan on which "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee" is roasted and prepared is as follows:—The iron cylinder is altogether done away with, and the coffee is never, under any circumstances, allowed to come in contact with iron. A SILVER cylinder is substituted, and the heat is obtained by means of the atmospheric air passed over hot plates, by which plan, as neither the fire, nor the fumes thereof, are in any way allowed to be in contact with the cylinder, the evils arising from the sulphurous vapours of the coke mixing with the coffee are entirely avoided. The Silver cylinder is so constructed, that through apertures made for the purpose, the vegetable vapour which contains the vicious acids from the coffee, is allowed to escape; whilst the apertures being closeable at pleasure, are immediately closed as soon as this, the first part of the process of roasting, is accomplished. The Silver cylinder then becomes air-tight, and the aroma, which otherwise would escape, is condensed on the berry, which thereby contains all its valued and inherent excellence. The Coffee, after being sufficiently roasted in a Silver cylinder, and after being cooled down in a Silver cooler, is ready for purchasers who buy their coffee whole; whilst the coffee that is supplied ground is pulverized between powerful stones, and for better preservation from the atmosphere is recommended to purchasers packed in glass bottles, containing two pounds each, which are corked down air-tight, and sealed with the Royal Arms.

DAKIN and Co. will have great pleasure in showing many testimonials which they have received from the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and gentlemen of the faculty, as to the beneficial effects and advantages of "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee." The following certificate of Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, and Mr. Arthur Aikin, the great authorities on chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and the sanitary question, will, however, no doubt be deemed conclusive:—

"We hereby certify that we have chemically examined four varieties of coffee, namely, best Mocha, Jamaica, very Fine and Good Plantation (Ceylon) Coffee, both in the raw state, and as prepared and roasted by the patent process of Messrs. Dakin. We have likewise chemically examined samples of the same varieties of coffee, roasted at the same time in the usual way, and the result of this examination is, that in delicacy of flavour, odour, and as an article of diet, the coffee prepared by Messrs. Dakin's process is, in our judgment, superior to that prepared in the ordinary way.

"We have also examined the apparatus used by Messrs. Dakin for roasting coffee, and we find that all the surfaces with which the coffee comes in contact during this process are of silver. We find, also, that great care is taken so to regulate the degree of heat and the mode of its application as to render necessary a longer time and lower temperature to effect the roasting, whereby all risk of charring the berry or of producing empyreumatic oil is prevented, the separation of acid vapour is more gradual and complete, and a larger portion of aroma is retained than occurs in the usual methods of coffee roasting.

"The process of Messrs. Dakin appears to us, therefore, in a chemical view, better adapted than any yet suggested for procuring roasted coffee in a pure and wholesome form.

"ARTHUR AIKIN,

"ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F.R.S.

Lecturers on Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Aug. 9, 1848."

PRICE CURRENT OF "DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE."

In addition to the following, DAKIN and Co. have the best Coffees procurable from Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, Sumatra, Java, Padang, St. Domingo, Batavia, Havannah, Brazil, Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c.

	Per lb.
	s. d. s. d.
Common Coffee.....	0 9 to 0 11
Ceylon.....Good quality.....	1 0 to 1 2
Fine Plantation.....	1 4 to 1 6
Berlice....Fine to finest.....	0 10 to 1 4
Jamaica.....Good to fine.....	0 11 to 1 4
Very fine to finest.....	1 6 to 1 10
Costa Rica...A strong and good Coffee.....	1 2 to 1 6
Mocha.....Choice old to finest aged.....	1 5 to 1 10

SELECTED SORTS—Whole or ground.

Common Coffee.....	0 10
Very good and strong.....	1 2
Very strong and full flavoured.....	1 4
Rich and fine flavoured Coffee.....	1 6
Particularly choice Coffee.....	1 8

The above are also supplied in 2lb. bottles, which bottles are charged 3d. each, and the same is allowed for them when returned.

The following sorts are supplied in sealed bottles, containing two pounds each, and no charge is made for the bottles:—

	s. d.
Two pounds of good sound Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 6
Two pounds of strong and fine flavoured Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 0
Two pounds of very choice and excellent Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	3 6
Two pounds of the finest old mountain Coffee, mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, in a sealed bottle.....	4 0

DAKIN and COMPANY, Patentees, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

Gentlemen of science, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting, &c., of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action, and Coffee constantly roasting, &c., at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoemaker-row—within a stone's throw of Number One, where an assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of the ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting and preparing coffee.

GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
4, HORSE-SHORN-COURT, LUDGATE-HILL.

MIALL AND COCKSHAW beg to inform their Friends and the Public that, having an extensive assortment of type, both for Book-work and Jobbing, they are prepared to execute all descriptions of Printing, with every attention to neatness and despatch, and on very moderate terms.

Estimates for printing Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c., furnished on the shortest notice, and every facility afforded for carrying them through the press.

Engraving, Stereotyping, and Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, executed in the best style and on moderate terms.

BEST STATIONERY AT REDUCED PRICES.

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made to any pattern, of the best papers, hot pressed, and bound in the most durable manner, in any style, (paged in type, with out additional cost,) on a scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

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Fine large Commercial Post, 8s. per ream.
Best mercantile linen Post, 12s. per ream.
Superfine large blue wave Post, 16s. per ream.
Fine Bath Post, from 8s. per ream.
Fine Outsize Post, 5s. per ream.
Super laid Foolscap, 12s. 6d., 18s., and 24s. per ream.
Superfine Note Paper, 4s. per ream.
Cream-laid Note Paper, 6s. per ream.
Extra super thick cream-laid Note, 9s. per ream.
Finest Satin or cream-laid Envelopes, 1s. per 100.
RALPH'S Adhesive Envelopes, 1s. per box, 9s. per 1000.
Linen Envelopes, reduced prices, from 2s. per 100.
Extra superfine Sealing Wax, 4s. per lb.
MORDAN and Co.'s Gold Pens, diamond points, 6s. each.
Improved Pen-cleaners, 2s. each.
RALPH'S Commercial Steel Pens, 2s. per gross.
These Pens are considered the best adapted for correspondence. Observe the name and address on each.

Samples of Papers, and Lists on application.—Stationery for Exportation on the best terms.

P.S. Country orders amounting to £25 delivered carriage free.
F. W. RALPH, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S

Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Children's Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0	15	0	0	15	0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4	4	0	4	10	0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4	16	0	5	10	0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1	8	0	1	16	0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1	1	0	1	8	0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2	0	0	2	5	0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3	4	0	3	10	0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2	15	0	2	15	0
Mahogany low tables, French polished	2	11	0	2	14	0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3	10	0	4	8	0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3	5	0	3	10	0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, collarlets and trays, complete, French polished	4	19	0	5	15	0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3	19	6	5	5	
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, soaking or lath bottoms, polished	4	0	0	4	15	0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6	6		7	15	6
3-foot 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2	19	6	3	19	6
Dressing tables, on suits	2	5	0	2	11	0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centre	6	10	0	15	0	0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2	5	0	2	15	0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0	3	0	5	0	
Chiffoniers, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2	1	0	17	6	
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0	16	6	17	6	

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all orders may be addressed in full.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES

—The same movements, in silver cases, at £9 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

THE TEETH.—IMPORTANT.—It is not,

perhaps, generally known, that, in early life, the mouth can be made to assume the most regular and pleasing conformation, by the judicious treatment of the teeth. Even at a later period projecting teeth, and those other dental deformities which so unpleasantly affect the character of the mouth, may be removed without pain, and with entire safety. Thirty years of extensive and successful practice entitle Mr. Nicholles, Surgeon Dentist, to speak with confidence on the subject, and also to affirm, that he has devised the most efficient mode of making and fixing artificial teeth, so that they can be worn without the slightest inconvenience, while they enable the wearer to masticate with perfect facility.

Mr. Nicholles attends at his Dental Surgery, No. 123, Regent-street, every day, from Twelve o'clock till Five.

BRETT'S SAMPLE HAMPERS, 20s. EACH.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

—These favourite little packages contain, as usual, six bottles of excellent SPIRITS, such as cannot be obtained elsewhere; including one of the finest Pale Champagne Brandy, bottled in France, and one of the Ginger Brandy, so strongly recommended by the faculty. Or, at the same price, a Hamper of BRANDY ONLY, containing four bottles of "Brett's Improved British Cognac," with four pint bottles of "Brett's Liqueur Ginger Brandy," for the convenience of private distribution.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES

WILLIAM PARKIN'S, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 25, OXFORD-STREET (nearly opposite Soho-square), LONDON.

WRITING PAPERS and ENVELOPES are articles of vast consumption, and all parties who write are interested in knowing where to purchase them to advantage. Being PRACTICAL MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, and receiving all papers in large quantities in their rough unfinished state, direct from the mill, and cutting, pressing, and packing them on our own premises, enables us to give better articles, and charge lower prices than other stationers, few of whom are manufacturers. That parties who live at a distance may have the benefit of our system of business, we have arranged a list of prices, with a number to each sort of paper, &c. (which are scaled up in quarter-ream packets, and can be had at the same price as at per ream.)

Also, a SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY, containing upwards of THIRTY different sorts of Paper and Envelopes, each marked in pencil with a number corresponding with one in an accompanying List, by which arrangement all orders can be given and executed with facility. Price 6d., or sent free by post on receipt of twelve stamps.

As the prices are unusually low, "credit cannot be given," but where the order exceeds £2, a discount of one shilling in the pound is allowed, or the carriage paid to the country if a remittance is sent with the order.

NEUBER'S IMPROVED LIQUID GLUE

is impervious to damp or heat, without smell, and equal, if not superior in strength, to any other Glue. It is used as a cement for wood, stone, marble, ivory, glass, china and earthenware, plaster models, for every description of fancy work, and for household purposes. It may be used at a moment's notice, and requires no preparation. Price, dark, 8s.; pale, 10s. per gallon; and in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.

NEUBER'S IMPROVED WATER VARNISH is without smell, perfectly washable, produces an elegant and durable polish, and requires no preparation of size. Price, full body, 10s.; flat, 8s. per gallon; and in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.

Sold wholesale and retail by Messrs. NEUBER and WATKINS, Varnish and Japan Manufacturers, 4, Endell-street, Broad-street, Holborn, where samples may be obtained, or forwarded free on receipt of twelve postage stamps. Retail Warehouse, 76, Long-acre, two doors from Drury-lane.

N.B.—Respectable local agents are required for the sale of these articles in the provinces.

PATENT DESSICATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs

to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESSICATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall.
"Messrs. Davison and Symington,
"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.
"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,
"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

PATENT LIQUID GLUE DEPOT, 75, HIGH HOLBORN

Opposite the George and Blue Boar.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE great success—from the known excellence —of ROBINSON'S PATENT LIQUID GLUE, has given rise to several spurious imitations. Be particular to ask for "Robinson's Patent Liquid Glue," which has stood the test of time, having been in constant use for the last ten years.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"One of the most useful articles that can be possessed, is to be found in Robinson's Patent Liquid Glue; it is invaluable to all."—*Satirist*, Nov. 4.

"With the Patent Liquid Glue you may unite permanently severed glass, or china, or wood, or cast iron, or even stone or marble."—*Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*, Nov. 11.

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quote from the Coal Exchange Registry, (published by authority of the Corporation,) that during the month of November last 353,775 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity only 88,632 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. C. and Co. continue to deal ONLY IN BEST COAL; viz.—Stewart's, Hetton's, Lambton's, Haswell's, and Hartlepool, to which their trade has been confined for the last fifteen years. Present cash price, 25s. per ton. Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

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Stockings and Kneecaps, of a new and ingenious fabric, for cases of Varicose Veins and weakness, are introduced, and extensively manufactured in every form, by POPE and PLANTE, 4, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALM-MALL. This pervious elastic yields an unvarying support and equal pressure without the trouble of lacing or bandaging. Patronized by very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measurement on application, and the article sent by Post.

FAMILY DENTISTS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE importance of early attention to the TEETH can hardly be overrated. An incredible amount of discomfort, not to say suffering, may be prevented by submitting the TEETH of CHILDREN and YOUNG PERSONS to periodical inspection by competent Dentists. The too common practice of confiding to charlatans and empirics (who are in many instances journeymen jewellers) the treatment of the Teeth cannot but prove disastrous in the extreme, particularly where surgical skill is necessary, and has entailed a great amount of misery in after life. This may always be prevented by employing a properly educated and experienced practical DENTIST to examine, at short intervals, the state of the growing TEETH; this desideratum may be most satisfactorily obtained by applying to J. BEAVERS and CO., who will undertake the responsibility at a fixed amount per annum.

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ESTABLISHED 1730.

RELFE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, im-

proved by the Desiccating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patentees, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homoeopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS, PRICE TEN GUINEAS.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS, which has now become so celebrated, consists of twelve pair of sine and silver plates, and a most complete regulating apparatus, with wire, handles, &c. The whole is contained in a neat mahogany box, about two feet long, one foot high, and one foot broad; and when in action it is an ornament to any drawing-room, and is, in short, perfection itself. From the weakest to the strongest power there are fifteen gradations, the use of which is described in Mr. Halse's sixth and seventh letters on Medical Galvanism, to which he begs to call the reader's attention. The extraordinary cures he has made by means of Galvanism have so astonished the whole medical world, that he is now justly patronized by the highest of the medical profession; and, although it may not be believed, it is still, nevertheless, a fact, and well known to his numerous patients, that he has generally one or two gentlemen of the medical profession under him as patients. To galvanize between forty and fifty patients a day, as Mr. Halse and his assistants are in the habit of doing, it is absolutely necessary that the galvanic apparatus should be brought to the height of perfection; and such, he flatters himself, he has accomplished, as the undermentioned testimonials will prove.

The apparatus is constructed on so simple a principle, that the most unscientific will not have the least difficulty in using it, as the fullest instructions are given how to use it, and also medical advice how to apply it, by the patient minutely describing his complaint. Therefore patients in the country need not go to the expense of a journey to London, as they can galvanize themselves by means of this apparatus, at their own residences, and with perfect safety, as the power can be regulated so accurately that an infant may be galvanised with it, without even causing it to cry; and in a moment the power of it can be so increased that the most powerful man would not like to receive its influence a second time. The most timid need not be afraid of using it, as the power of it is entirely under command.

The following are a few extracts from the Press, in addition to those previously inserted:—

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—From the *Westonian*.—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a medical galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know until very recently that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection, that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the smallest machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it."

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—The following is extracted from the *Magazine of Science* for April:—"We are continually in receipt of letters from medical men, inquiring the best form of Galvanic Apparatus for medical purposes, the essential requisites being constancy of action, and to be always ready for use at a moment's notice. To those medical friends we reply, write to Mr. Halse, and order one of his Portable Galvanic Apparatus, and you may take our word for it you will find them all that you can desire. His battery is constructed of zinc and silver plates, and he has so arranged his regulating apparatus, that the practitioner may apply just what power he may think proper. It is the most perfect thing we ever beheld; and we do not see how it is possible, for medical purposes, to improve upon it. It is well known that quantity of fluid is the great desideratum in medical galvanism. Now, in the small machines which are usually sold, it is very evident to any one who knows anything of the principles of galvanism, that the quantity of fluid which circulates through the body of the patient is next to nothing, although the shock may be very powerful; for the human body is an imperfect conductor, and it requires a series of plates to enforce the current through an imperfect conductor. In Mr. Halse's apparatus there are both quantity and intensity brought into action; and yet his machine is constructed in so beautiful a manner that even an infant may be galvanised by it without the least unpleasantness. As men of science, we conscientiously recommend Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus in preference to all others."

GALVANISM.—The application of Galvanism as a medical agent appears to be all the rage in the metropolis. Its professors have played the very deuce with the Cold-water Doctors, for the Medical Galvanists pretend to accomplish fully as much as the Hydropathists; and, as the cold-water treatment is, without doubt, a very disagreeable one, whilst the galvanic treatment has nothing disagreeable about it, patients now generally resort to the latter. Mr. W. H. Halse may be considered the leader in this new branch of medical science, for whoever heard of galvanic rings, galvanic bracelets, garters, bands, &c., before he made galvanism so popular? If galvanism be as powerful a remedial agent as it is pretended to be, the thanks of the invalid public are due to Mr. Halse, and to him alone, for it; for without his extraordinary improvements in the galvanic apparatus, the application of galvanism would be worse than useless. That Mr. Halse ranks high as a Medical Galvanist is evident from the fact that the most eminent physicians of the metropolis invariably recommend their patients to him, where they think galvanism will be of service.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. HALSE'S Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM gratuitously, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

THE Nonconformist.

'THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.'

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 166.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

PROFESSIONAL CAUSES OF ALIENATION.

WE resume our exposition of the causes which, in our judgment, operate to prevent a more commanding influence of Christian institutions upon the working men of this country. The principal group we ranged under the head, "Social and Political." In the present paper, we shall attempt with greater brevity to indicate those which, for want of a better term, we call "Professional." Here, as before, our purpose is, not to draw up a catalogue, but merely to point out a description, of hindrances, which serve to obstruct the freer progress of revealed truth amongst our toiling myriads—not to exhaust the subject, but simply to guide the thoughts of those who are interested in it, to general practical conclusions.

It may be necessary, at starting, to explain the sense in which we employ the term "professional." We wish our readers to put upon it the widest application of which it is susceptible. We include under it all the provisions systematically resorted to, whether by ministers, or by churches, or by general associations, for putting God's truth before the minds of the people—all that can fairly be reckoned to belong to the art, if we may be allowed the word, of teaching Christianity to the public. We must take leave, however, before we proceed further, to express our difference of opinion with many of our correspondents, as to the degree in which ministers are chargeable with the present condition of affairs. We believe that the habit of devolving responsibility in this and similar matters exclusively upon pastors and teachers, is one very powerful cause of the mischief we deplore. A colonel of a regiment may be an inefficient officer, and is justly visited with censure in as far as he proves himself incompetent, negligent, or unwilling, in the discharge of his own proper duties—but if the rank and file expect him to do the whole business of fighting on their behalf, they, rather than he, are answerable for the failure which must ensue. Now, as far as our observation goes, churches, in vast numbers, are guilty of a like folly. They do not appear to apprehend that the evangelization of the people around them, is emphatically their business—or if admitting it in theory, they seldom set to work with that spontaneity and good-will which are absolutely essential to success. Even in regard to movements of secular philanthropy, activity or indifference are quietly allowed to depend upon ministerial dispositions. In what the evil originated, it is not our present object to inquire—but its effect is disastrous in two ways—it throws upon a religious teacher a burden which he is unable adequately to sustain, and it renders useless, by suppressing its due exercise, the active talent which his people may possess.

It has frequently struck us that we go about the business of communicating religious instruction, and of producing religious impression, in a manner altogether different from that which we adopt in matters less sacred. Because all things are to be

done "decently and in order," we seem to have imagined that all the elements of spiritual power, are to be presented in the stiffest possible forms. Everything is contrived as if for the very purpose of diminishing attraction, and of stifling interest. Even the reading of the scriptures is performed, for the most part, in a manner which deprives it of all outward appearance of life. Scarcely anything appears natural, unfettered, social. There is but one speaker, and he is a professional one. His station is not among his people, but in a pulpit wholly apart from them. He generally dresses as one of a peculiar "order." All the arrangements are of a character to put a distance of feeling between him and his flock. At a public meeting, even for religious objects, there is usually a far closer sympathy between speaker and auditors than in a place of worship. Pulpits, pews, ministerial vestments, unchangeable order in services, special moulds for discourses, special, and anything but natural, styles and tones of delivery—in a word, every thing said, done, and thought of, in that strictly professional guise in which it is difficult for emotion to find becoming expression, or soul, free movement—can all this be necessary? Is it expedient? Has it not proved baneful? The order which is regarded as essential to the public teaching of Christianity is conventional rather than apostolical—and its freezing effect is so great, that we are convinced of the necessity of a very wide departure from it, before any marked increase of success can be expected.

The evil—and an evil we suppose all thoughtful minds will allow it to be—is perpetuated and aggravated amongst Dissenters, as well as others, by a system of ministerial training, based, we think, upon mistaken principles. An educated ministry does not necessarily imply a ministerial course of education—much less an eleemosynary provision for technically qualifying young men for what is called the "sacred profession." We know we are broaching a very delicate question—a question the magnitude of which enforces both caution and candour. We are not prepared to state precisely what are the practical changes which should be introduced. But we are satisfied that the existing system entails upon religious society many mischiefs; by collecting materials for the ministry before their fitness can possibly have been tested; by moulding them into a shape which disqualifies them for success in other spheres; by overlaying them with what, in thought and in practice, is traditional instead of in-born; by securing in them, in a much higher degree, a negation of mischief than a development of good; and by nourishing all the ideas, feelings, and habits, tending to widen the natural interval between teacher and taught, which are inseparable from a sense of ecclesiastical, and even spiritual, caste. A more spontaneous, a more natural, a less factitious and technical method of proceeding, might furnish the churches with men less accurately drilled, but quite as usefully and substantially educated; and might serve, perhaps, to modify that jealousy which, in past times, has done so much to discourage, and even repress, the growth and exercise of what is termed "lay agency."

We do not deem it necessary to give additional illustrations of the class of hindrances to which we are now referring, but we will attempt a description of the general effect, which, taken altogether, they serve to produce. They shut up the public action of Christianity in such formal and professional modes of procedure, as to suggest to uninterested minds, associations more characteristic of a special department of business, than of irrepressible living energy—more appropriate to the conduct of a grave ceremony, than to the play of an exuberant life—more likely to satisfy criticism than to make a conquest of the heart. The impression left upon the auditor is, to far too great an extent, that what is doing, is rather a compliance with a law from without, than a natural expression of a law from within, and the feelings excited are oftener those of witnessing a solemn scene, than of participating in an important reality. Something of this may be, and perhaps

is, inseparable from any mode of exhibiting revealed truth by man to man. But we are convinced that most of the accessories of divine worship and religious instruction in our day tend to increase the evil we are aiming to describe, and that as Christianity, considered as a spiritual power, becomes more energetically operative, it will gradually lay them aside as incumbrances, and work after a more social, a freer, a more attractive, and a more successful fashion.

But we shall probably be reminded that we are falling into the error of some of our correspondents, and are assigning causes for the comparative failure of our religious institutions among working men which, even if true in themselves, bear with equal force upon all classes. That they do bear upon all, we admit—but not, we apprehend, with equal force. They greatly diminish the attractiveness and interest of public religious services—a deficiency which all feel—but a deficiency which, in the case of our labouring population is sufficient to deter them from attendance altogether. From causes already stated, and others which need not now detain us, neglect of public worship has almost ceased among the poor to be regarded as open to censure. The social opinion which compels many of the middle class to conform to the habits of their neighbours in this respect, does not affect them. No influence from without to which they are accustomed to bow, impels them to follow a course in which they feel no interest. Hence, in their case, want of sympathy is tolerably certain of showing itself in entire withdrawal from the circle of religious means. They have no motive for continuing an attendance upon what is unable to stir their emotions. Of all classes, they most need that life and freedom, that variety and power, in the administration of spiritual truth, which might draw even the unwilling, and detain the most reluctant. When, consequently, all things connected with it meet them in rigid and unbending forms, savouring far more than is necessary of the conventional and professional, and wanting, therefore, in an air of naturalness, and unmistakable sincerity of purpose, we can scarcely be astonished that so few amongst them care to be present in the houses of God—but, whilst deploring the sad result, we should anxiously inquire whether it will not admit of a partial remedy in the adoption of other and less formal methods of promulgating the truth.

THE BIBLE AND THE POOR.

WE are anxious to direct the attention of our readers to a work, small in size, but great in significance and importance, which has just appeared. It is called "The Bible and the Poor," and consists of a selection of Scripture passages, arranged under three heads:—*The Trials of the Poor—The Rights of the Poor—The Poor-laws of the Bible*—preceded by *The Doctrine of Christ*, followed by *The Way of Salvation*, and accompanied by appropriate prayers, all in the language of the Bible.

In a few introductory sentences, the selector (Rev. Caleb Morris) observes:—"While this little book contains solemn lessons, in the very words of Scripture, respecting the mutual rights and mutual duties of classes; its principal design is to teach the POOR MAN that, however hard his lot, there is ONE BEING who knows his wants, feels his sorrows, and judges his cause—THE GOD OF THE BIBLE." The Scriptures are thus allowed to speak in their own way on a subject on which they are not always allowed to speak at all, and not often allowed to speak exactly the thing that is in them. The tract is valuable, to use the words of Mr. Morris, as "an exemplification of one, at least, of the first steps in the application of the inductive method of getting at truth to the Word of God." That method has yet to be properly applied, and when so applied, there will be much discovered on many subjects to surprise as well as teach and better faithful students.

The texts are selected from both Testaments, not regardless of social and dispensational changes, but in reverence for the one presiding Spirit. The

language of the Bible is adapted to the various states and ages of our race; its principles have perpetual worth and relevancy.

The appearance of this selection is exceedingly seasonable. The subject is exciting attention, and what is wiser than for all to listen to the voice of God? All may learn from it, as it speaks in these pages, but especially will the poor find that the religion of the Bible treats them kindly and justly, respects their nature, commiserates their woes, and upholds their claims. Its spirit is not one of sentimental charity, but free, manly, and of God. We can conceive of nothing, for the size, more calculated to set revealed religion in a right light before large masses of alienated men than the circulation of this "little book." What is the Tract Society doing? It is more to the purpose, and more likely to be a blessing to multitudes than hundreds of larger and more elaborate productions. We should rejoice (it is a vain thought!) if all the poor and all the rich in the country saw and pondered it. Meanwhile, we commend it to our readers, that they may read it and circulate it.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

GREENWICH.—The Anti-state-church Association convened a public meeting in this town, on Wednesday last, the lecture-hall of the Literary Institution being secured for the purpose. Notwithstanding that the Association has never yet mooted the question in this borough, the place, which will hold about a thousand persons, was crowded to excess, and a considerable number were unable to gain admission. D. W. Wire, Esq., occupied the chair, and there were present George Thompson, Esq., M.P., Rev. George Rose, of Bermondsey, Rev. J. Russell, of Greenwich, Rev. Thomas Timpson, of Lewisham, Rev. J. Pulling, of Deptford, Rev. J. Pearce, of Salford, John Kingsley, Esq., John Wade, Esq., and other gentlemen well known in the neighbourhood. The Chairman, in a lengthened and vigorous speech, clearly stated the object the society has in view, and enforced it by appealing to the history of the past and the events of the present day, as illustrating the mischiefs resulting from State establishments of religion. The Rev. George Rose moved a resolution relating to the interference of Government in religious matters, which he supported in an argumentative speech, showing that Church Establishments were contrary both to Scripture and common sense. Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., followed, and delivered a lengthened address, which was listened to with the greatest attention, and was received with great applause. The resolution having been carried unanimously, Mr. Kingsley moved a resolution respecting the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. His speech occupied the remainder of the evening, and produced a great impression. The Association has made an excellent beginning, and from the great interest already excited, it is evident that they may labour here with every hope of success.

TOOTING.—On Tuesday, the 9th, Mr. Kingsley lectured at Tooting. The chair was taken by the Rev. Frederick Trestrail. After alluding to the altered opinion which had taken place in reference to the Association, and the progress which it had evidently made in public confidence, he introduced the lecturer, who explained the object which the society had in view, and the design of statesmen in endowing religion. The attendance was very good. At the close, the Rev. Mr. Waracker, of Tooting, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Kingsley, which was seconded, and unanimously passed.

BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Thursday evening last, a lecture on the object and principles of the Anti-state-church Association was delivered by Mr. Kingsley, in Trinity Chapel, Bethnal-green, to a pretty large audience. Mr. Clarke, of Walthamstow, occupied the chair, and both he and Mr. Higgins, the minister, strongly enforced the claims of the society. The meeting, it is hoped, will do much good.

MR. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES.—Lectures are to be delivered within the next few days at Stockwell, Woolwich, Deptford, Richmond, and Stoke Newington. Mr. Kingsley is also to address the electors of Leominster and Bolton before the elections take place.

BIRMINGHAM.—Last night a public meeting (being the first of a series) was to be held at Highbury Chapel, Mr. Alderman Weston in the chair. Geo. Edmonds, Esq., and the Revs. Brewin Grant, New, Baker, and Cranbrook, had engaged to address the meeting. The subjects for discussion were:—"The real design of the Association"—"The Claims of the Association upon Dissenters"—"Baptist Noel's Secession and his Book."

HEBDEN BRIDGE (YORKS.)—Notwithstanding the elements combined against the holding of our Anti-state-church meeting here on Wednesday last, a goodly company were present. Mr. Slater, of Ebbw Vale, presided; and the audience were addressed by the Rev. J. Crook, in explanation of the objects of the Association, and by the Rev. J. Townsend, on the principles of State-establishments of religion, and the evils resulting therefrom. A committee was appointed to represent the parent society in that district; and arrangements were immediately entered into for a lecture by Mr. Kingsley—the Society's lecturer.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—If it be the fact, as we infer from the evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee of last session, that the present Primate receives £3,000 a-year in addition to his legal stipend of £15,000, out of the Episcopal Fund, to pay the interest of the sum borrowed on security of the see of Canterbury for the repair of Lambeth Palace and Addington House, the doing full justice to that fact very materially diminishes the respect we desire to feel for Dr. Sumner personally.—*Daily News*.

HALIFAX.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the Rev. J. Brierley, of Mixenden, at a very short notice (in consequence of a sudden and severe affliction in the family of the Rev. J. Ridley, who was appointed to address the meeting on that occasion), delivered a most interesting lecture on the Anti-state-church question, at the Baptist chapel in this town, which was listened to with deep attention, and, it is hoped, would make a powerful impression on his audience.

BRENTWOOD.—(From a Correspondent).—The Anti-state-church Association commenced last night (Monday) in this town, a series of meetings to be held throughout the county. It being the first of the kind, the experiment was looked forward to with some anxiety, but the result showed that here, as elsewhere, the people are quite prepared to take part in an earnest movement. The Assembly-room at the White Hart was crowded by a respectable audience, not the least gratifying part being, that a very large number of them were Churchmen. Mr. John Field Butler, of Childerthorpe Hall, occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Mr. E. Clarke and Mr. J. C. Williams, who came down as a deputation from London, and by the Rev. John Hall, of Brentwood, Rev. B. H. Khlut, of Billericay, and Rev. H. Cook, of Ingatstone. Some copies of the Analysis of Mr. Noel's book, which were on sale in the room, were bought up by the Church people present with great avidity.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCHMEN AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

A meeting of lay members of the Established Church was held at Plymouth, on Monday week, "To receive the report of the deputation to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his Grace's reply to the memorial agreed on at a public meeting held on the 19th of December last. Also to consider the propriety of presenting a petition to her Majesty the Queen; and for the adoption of such other measures as may then be determined." J. Coryton Roberts, Esq., was called to the chair. Colonel Dunsterville reported the result of an interview with the Archbishop by the deputation. They were very courteously received, and an official reply was given. The *Plymouth Journal* gives its substance as follows:—"We rise from the perusal of it with a feeling of profound disappointment. The venerable prelate begins well. The Lord Archbishop asserts his official connexion with, and his personal attachment to, the principles of the Reformation. 'He rejoices to find those principles professed, and manfully upheld.' It has been 'a consolation' to my Lord Archbishop to find, in reference to the extension of civil rights to the Roman Catholics, that 'our people are too well acquainted with scriptural truth, to be ever allured back into errors renounced by their forefathers.' The Lord Primate lays a good foundation—but it is thrown away under so poor a superstructure. We have, however, sufficient evidence of his Grace's sincerity, but it is very clear he cannot meddle with our graceful prelate—'official persons acting within the legal bounds of their authority, are responsible only to their own conscientious sense of duty!'" His Grace next proceeds to take up the complaint of the laity as to the revival of forms, and the manifestation of a romanizing tendency among many of the clergy. His Grace reflects on the "young clergy" who exhibit these tendencies—the "old one" was left to his conscience. The Lord Primate regrets that these young clerics could not acquiesce in those "slight deviations which they found adopted by the great body of the clergy of the nation, and approved by competent authority." It is thus that the Archbishop rebukes the hypocritical perverters who make the obligation of "rubrical uniformity" the plea for their retrogressive and treacherous policy. His Grace bemoans their promoting strife in non-essential things, and laments the introduction of a form of worship into our parish churches "too elaborate and artificial for simple and general devotion." All this is, no doubt, severe rebuke for the young clergy—but still severer for "the old one," who set them on, encouraged, and backed them up in it all. But having condemned these things, as every true Protestant would—having plainly showed that his Grace considered that no true Christian minister would disturb the peace of his people for non-essential things—and having lamented that artificial mode of worship—which such sad Rubricans as Priest Roper and his modest young coadjutor have introduced—the Lord Archbishop plainly confesses that he has no power whatever to interfere, and that it is only through Parliament the evil can be remedied."

After the delivery of sundry speeches, a petition to the Queen was adopted, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct the adoption of such measures with a view to an authoritative and Protestant determination of the sense of the Liturgy in all its parts, and also for defining the Ceremonial of the Church in conformity to established usage as may seem best calculated to obtain those desirable objects.

NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT.—The *Morning Chronicle* reports "an important movement in connexion with the restoration and preservation of Church principles," commenced by the holding of a numerous meeting of London incumbents and benefited clergymen of various dioceses, together with sixty influential laymen, at Mr. Lumley's rooms, Chancery-lane:—"One great design of the new movement would be, to effect (when it could be done securely) the extinction of all Church societies; measures being taken, by means of offerings, to enable the Church to do her own work without such external aid. They had, it was stated, to charge upon the existing societies, that they had prevented the Bishop of London from carrying out, to its legitimate extent, the principle of 'offerings' in the metropolitan diocese. Turning to one of these societies, the Curates' Aid Fund, it might be unhesitatingly affirmed, that wherever its operations extended, additional Dissenting meeting-houses were erected—a circumstance attributable to the fact, that the great principles of the Church were lost sight of." . . . But "the energies of Churchmen being concentrated, the Church might provide for her own extension, the education of the people, missions to the heathen, &c., without the intervention of irresponsible societies." . . . "The desirableness of publishing a series of papers similar in character to, but taking higher ground than, the Oxford Tracts, was brought under consideration, and the question was unanimously decided in the affirmative. These papers are to strive for the development of the parochial system in all its integrity; to treat occasionally on subjects connected with dogmatic theology; to contend for the restoration of ancient discipline; and to discuss such other matters as might be demanded by the necessities of the Church. The subjects for the first nine papers were agreed upon. In answer to a question, the gentleman who was appointed general editor of the papers stated, that those who formed the society need be under no apprehension with respect to any animadversion which might be cast upon the proposed tracts." . . . "A resolution was proposed constituting the society, and providing for the contemplated objects. Two London clergymen, and a benefited clergyman from a neighbouring diocese, were appointed a committee to conduct the preliminary proceedings, and a layman was elected honorary secretary. The meeting then adjourned for a month."

THE NEW ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—Friday night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrowby, the Very Reverend William Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, William Page Wood, Esq., Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esq., John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., C.B., and the Reverend Richard Jones, M.A., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring how Episcopal and Capitular Estates and Incomes in England and Wales can be most beneficially managed, with due regard to the just and reasonable claims of the lessees; and also how fixed instead of fluctuating incomes can best be secured to Bishops and members of Chapters.

A QUESTION FOR MANCHESTER.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, pertinently asks the people of Manchester which they think would confer the greatest benefit upon the poor of their town, the building of an episcopal palace or the establishment of a large soup kitchen?

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.—A clerical correspondent of the *Tablet* expresses his surprise that no appeal has been made to the British Catholics in behalf of the Father of the Faithful in his present extreme necessity. It is not so, he remarks, in Catholic France, or in Catholic Ireland, in both of which countries a plan has been organized to renew the tribute of the "Peterpence." The editor partly agrees with his correspondent that such a step ought to be made, but thinks it advisable to wait "for the voice of authority to name the time and mode," and then he has no doubt that all will be ready to follow.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—In the "Essays and Tales" of Sterling, edited by Julius Charles Hare, M.A., Rector of Herstmonceux, the Editor, in the beautiful Memoir prefixed to the volumes, has given the following very remarkable statement, without note or comment—a fact which must be taken as indicating his own sense of the truth and worth of the opinion here laid down. The passage is as follows:—"Speaking at the same time about our Church, he said: 'One remark has grown into my mind with deeper and deeper conviction for many years, viz., that all the other means of animating the lower, including the middle classes, with interest in the Church, are almost trivial, until you begin by organizing congregations, that is, bodies of communicants feeling themselves linked together by common duties and rights, and exercising their congregational principles as inseparable from their Christian character, and of course excluding those who manifestly violate the Christian covenant in essentials. Nothing, I am sure, that can be done among the Clergy, or to their flocks,—much as is needed in both respects,—has near the importance of this great change; the want of which makes the Church more fatally helpless than, I imagine, any other Protestant body in the world.'"

THE PRICE OF ORANGES IN 1668.—On the 11th of May, 1668, Pepys went "to the Duke of York's playhouse, and saw the *Tempest*." He says:—"There happened one thing which vexed me; which is, that the orange-woman did come in the pit, and challenge me for twelve oranges, which (she said) she delivered by my order at a late play, at night, in order to give to some ladies in a box, which was wholly untrue, but yet she swore it to be true. But, however, I did deny it, and did not pay her; but, for quiet, did buy 4s. worth of oranges of her at 6d. a-piece."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ST. ALBAN'S.—CHRISTIAN UNION.—On the evening of Monday, January 1st., a very interesting exemplification was given of the union which may and ought to be found among professed Christians of different denominations. The members of the Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches assembled at the Wesleyan Chapel, for the united celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, in token of their common Christianity and acknowledged brotherhood. The service was conducted according to the form used by the congregation in whose place the meeting was held, a form which is merely an abridgement of the Church-of-England service. The Rev. M. Britton, minister of the chapel, presided, and was assisted in the administration by the Revs. J. Eglinton (Wesleyan), J. Harris, and J. Reading (Independent), W. Upton (Baptist), and N. Broadway (Primitive Methodist). The spacious area of the chapel was filled with communicants, while a large number of spectators occupied the gallery. Addresses were delivered in the course of the service by different ministers, and the engagements of the evening were throughout of the most impressive and useful character. This is the sixth annual communion of the kind, held in succession, at the different chapels, pleasingly illustrating the compatibility of perfect freedom of private judgment with habitual Christian friendship and cheerful occasional conformity to each other's forms.

BISHOP BURTON, YORKSHIRE.—Mr. J. Jefferson, of Accrington College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist church at Bishop Burton, and will enter on his labours the first Sabbath in February next.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE OLD CALABAR MISSION.—We understand that the proposal to raise £800 in 16,000 shares of one shilling each, as a New Year's Gift by the children of the United Presbyterian Church for the purchase of a mission ship, to be presented to the Old Calabar Mission, is exciting universal interest among the young people throughout the church. As a specimen of that interest, it may be mentioned that the Sabbath scholars connected with the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Brown, Wishawton, resolved at a meeting held in the evening of the 2nd January, to take one hundred shares, which pledge they have redeemed by transmitting £5 to the treasurer—that the young people of the lately formed and promising congregation of Gournock have contributed £3 5s. 7d., and that seven children in one family belonging to the congregation of Mr. Ramage, Kirriemuir, have sent £1 1s.—*Scottish Press.*

NEW SWINDON.—On Thursday, the 4th inst., the Baptist chapel, recently erected at New Swindon, was opened for Divine worship. The services were conducted by the Rev. James Sherman, Rev. J. H. Hinton, of London; Rev. Thomas Winter, of Bristol; and other ministers. The building, which is of the Lombardic style, was an object of general admiration. The Rev. R. Breeze, who is slated to minister to the congregation, will, for some time to come, have many difficulties to encounter, and will need the prayers and assistance of the Christian public, who wish prosperity to the cause.

WARE, HERTS.—The Rev. J. Barfitt, F.A.S., has accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation from the second Congregational church in this town, and intends commencing his labours in March next.

OXFORD.—The Rev. John Tyndale, late of Needham Market, having accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in George-street, in this city, will enter upon his stated labours early in February.

REMOVAL.—The Rev. David Evans, of Llanidloes, has accepted a cordial invitation from the Congregational church at Sharon, Tredegar, and commenced his labours there on the 31st of December, 1848.

MR. J. STENT has received and accepted an invitation from the Baptist church meeting in Soho-street, Liverpool. He commenced his stated ministry with the friends assembling in that place of worship on the first Sabbath in the new year.

COVERDALE CHAPEL, LIMEHOUSE.—On Tuesday evening week, the Rev. J. E. Richards, late of Wandsworth, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church worshipping in the above chapel. The service, which was more of a devotional, and less of a formal, character than such services frequently are, was conducted in the following order:—The Revs. John Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney meeting, offered the introductory prayer; Andrew Reed, D.D., of Wycliffe chapel, addressed the newly settled pastor; Richard Saunders, of Latimer chapel, offered the designation prayer; George Smith, of Poplar, addressed the church; and Samuel Ransom, Classical and Hebrew tutor of Hackney College, offered the concluding prayer. The other parts of the service were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Tyler, Hewlett, Higgins, and Smith, and Joseph Maitland, Esq. There were present on the occasion, the Rev. John Watson, Theological tutor, and the whole of the students of Hackney College. The address of Dr. Reed was in his best style—simple, chaste, elegant, fervent, and appropriate. From the age and standing of the newly-settled pastor, the doctor's good taste deterred him from delivering to him a charge. His fraternal address, as delivered to one of similar standing to his own, consisted principally of a welcome of his friend and brother into the neighbourhood,—of congratulations on his becoming connected with a

church, which, through a chequered history of a very considerable period, he had seen to exemplify eminent spiritual religion,—of the offer of all requisite sympathy and co-operation,—and of such suggestions as he was as ready to take as to give. In addition to the hallowed feeling which such an address could not fail to produce in the meeting, the interest of the occasion was greatly promoted by the fact of there being present a very considerable number of persons from Wandsworth and the neighbourhood, who came to testify their good feeling to their old pastor and friend.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Saturday several disastrous fires occurred in and around the metropolis. On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the cabinet manufactory of Messrs. M. and J. Mahony, in Brown's-lane, Spitalfields. It was nearly eight o'clock before the fire was wholly extinguished, and not until the factory of Messrs. Mahony was burned down, the Irish chapel extensively damaged by fire and water, and the workshops of Mr. Oggers much burned. Fortunately the sufferers were insured in the West of England Fire Office. The cause of the outbreak could not be learned.—In Broadway, Deptford, another fire occurred nearly at the same time. It commenced in the large range of premises belonging to Mr. Watts, a linendraper and silk mercer, carrying on business at No. 19, in the Broadway. The building was of considerable magnitude, and, owing to the easily ignitable character of the goods, the house, in the course of a few minutes, was in a blaze from the base to the roof, so that the various inmates had the greatest difficulty in effecting a retreat. The destruction of property was very considerable.—On Saturday night a fire broke out on the newly-erected premises termed the Hampstead Water Works, which was attended with a destruction of property valued at several thousand pounds. How the calamity originated is unknown; at five o'clock, when the works were closed, they appeared perfectly safe. From the examination made, there seems little doubt that the flames commenced in one of the rooms near the steam-engine. The damage is thus officially reported:—"Buildings of engine-house and works generally consumed; supposed loss about £3,000. Machinery, steam-engine, &c., partially destroyed; estimated loss about £5,000. Total supposed loss, £8,000." Unfortunately the whole of the property was uninsured. The premises, it appears, had not been finished many weeks, having been erected for the purpose of raising a purer water from a depth of 350 feet.—On Sunday morning, a fire broke out on the basement floor of No. 2, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, the chambers being occupied by Messrs. Harrington and Keble. The latter gentleman, it appears, was the only person who slept on the premises, but he can give no account of the origin of the fire. As soon as it was discovered, Mr. Keble was aroused, but the flames having encircled the greater portion of his chamber, he was unable to make his escape, and remained in his rooms fully 20 minutes, while messengers were despatched for the fire escape. As this did not arrive, and as danger was imminent, Mr. Keble leaped from his bedroom window into the garden, and at length effected his escape without any very serious danger. When the porters were informed of the fire, they called out the engines belonging to the Inn, but from being in a bad condition, or from inefficiency on the part of the men, they were comparatively useless, and much confusion and delay were the consequence. By Mr. Braidwood's directions, engines from the whole of the metropolitan stations were sent, and, on their arrival, the most complete measures were adopted for arresting the progress of the fire. The fire was burning nearly the whole of Sunday, notwithstanding several of the engines were constantly engaged in playing upon the premises. The destruction of property is variously estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000. Most of it was insured in the principal London fire-offices. The premises were built in 1666, immediately after the great fire of London. Not fewer than nine fire-proof boxes have been taken out of the basement of the destroyed building, where they had fallen from the first-floor, and upon opening them yesterday morning, the deeds and other documents were found uninjured. This is exceedingly fortunate, as the papers had reference to property of considerable value. The account-books belonging to Messrs. Jones, Bateman, and Bennett, with several drawers filled with important writings, have been taken out of the premises but triflingly injured, but a great number of tin boxes, containing legal parchments, &c., have been entirely destroyed.

ANTI-OATH ASSOCIATION.—At the recent meeting of this Association, a petition to Parliament was adopted, which, we believe, is now in the course of signature. The Anti-oath Association in Edinburgh originated from the imprisonment of two young men who conscientiously refused to bear witness on oath in 1847. One thousand copies of an address upon the subject were printed and widely circulated. A letter addressed to the Lord-Advocate was also printed, a copy of which was sent to Lord Chief Justice Denman, who generously forwarded to the Association 180 copies of a speech which his lordship made in the House of Peers in 1842, upon the subject of oaths, and these have been also handed about to parties likely to feel interested in the inquiry. Petitions are getting up upon the Anti-oath question in Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Glasgow, and other places, and there are already nearly 1,200 names on the petition from Edinburgh, 264 from Leith, 150 from Musselburgh, and 106 from Dalkeith.—*Scotsman.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION AND ITS OPERATIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—A correspondent at Blandford closes a letter in your last number by asking "when Dorsetshire is to be enlightened by any of the lecturers of the Anti-state-church Association?" As similar inquiries have frequently been made respecting other districts, will you permit me to suggest to the friends of the Association, that in such cases they should themselves take the initiative by entering into a correspondence with the committee, who, however anxious they may be to extend their operations, can do so only in proportion as they receive local help?

May I also add, that these operations must necessarily be limited by the funds placed at their disposal? London is not California, and our gold is to be obtained only by long and patient digging. Yet it cannot be doubted that there are not a few individuals throughout the country, especially in the large towns, who, while fully sympathizing with us, approving our plans and rejoicing in the success which may attend them, contribute nothing, or but very inadequate sums, towards carrying on an agitation, which it is obvious must be both laborious and expensive. Surely, Sir, when every day offers new incentives to push on the movement with increased vigour and on a larger scale, its friends should be willing, even though unasked, to supply with liberality the pecuniary means, without which success, though sure, cannot be speedy.

Yours faithfully,
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

THE MAIL ROBBERY ON THE GREAT-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The second examination of the two prisoners took place on Saturday, at Exeter. The evidence chiefly went to trace their footsteps on the day of the robbery. Among other matters brought out was the name of the prisoner who had hitherto refused to give any. E. Langley, a detective sergeant in the Metropolitan Police, was brought from London to identify Poole's accomplice. This man still pertinaciously refused to give his name. Langley said:—

I know the prisoner—the one who refuses to give his name. I have known him eight or nine years; but I have lost sight of him the last year and a half. His name is Edward Nightingale. I know his father: his name is George Nightingale.

Nightingale, who had shown considerable *hauteur* during the proceedings, seemed completely beaten by this testimony. He held down his head, and seemed to think that his last hope was gone. Poole also appeared to be considerably unnerved. The Mayor asked the prisoners if they wished to say anything in their defence. By the advice of Mr. Wellesford they declined to say anything at present. The Mayor then formally committed them both for trial. It was stated, that the officers who had been sent down by the Post-office authorities—Mr. Inspector Field and Mr. Sergeant Langley—had made a thorough search over the whole of the Bristol station, where it was supposed that the bulk of the property stolen from the up-mail had been secreted. It was shown that there was no time for the prisoners to have gone further than the public-house, and yet nothing could be found. The search is to be continued. Soon after the discovery of Poole's connexion with the recent robbery, his house was searched by the police, but scarcely a piece of paper containing any memorandum was found, all such documents having evidently been destroyed. On his person, however, were found several I O U's for £20, £50, and £75, showing, that since he came into possession of his money (now accounted for), he has had some extensive transactions in loans. A Sunday paper states, that the prisoner Nightingale carries on the business of a horse-dealer at Hoxton, near London. His father, George Nightingale, who has been dead about six months, obtained considerable notoriety by his gambling transactions at Goodwood, and other races, where he alone was allowed to have a booth, and where he acted in the capacity of banker.

DESTRUCTION OF A FAMILY.—At Penkridge, on Thursday, the coroner held an inquest at the Boar Tavern, where evidence to the following effect was given:—A family consisting of an aged man, named Cresswell, with his wife and two sons—the eldest an idiot, and the youngest about 19—resided in a cottage near the turnpike-road. On Tuesday morning week a bricklayer, who had been engaged the preceding day setting a stove in the kitchen, went to the cottage to remove his tools. Upon going there, he was rather astonished at not finding any member of the family up. He, however, waited at the door for nearly an hour, when he commenced knocking, but not receiving an answer, he got a ladder and made to the bedroom window, and on looking through, he saw the inmates lying in bed. He called to them, but no one answered him; he therefore forced an entrance, when he found the mother lying on the bed quite dead, and her husband was at her side perfectly insensible. In another bed he found the idiot boy lying quite unconscious, and in an adjoining bedroom he found the youngest son dead and cold. Medical aid was immediately sent for, but the husband, who was 80 years of age, died during the evening without being able to relate anything respecting this very mysterious affair. The idiot has recovered, but no account can be obtained from him as to the probable cause of the deaths.—The Coroner said it would be impossible at present to close the inquest. He should like a *post mortem* examination of the bodies to be made, and the contents of the stomachs analyzed.—Mr. Lester, a surgeon, having been appointed to make an analysis, the inquiry was adjourned.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having with some degree of attention perused, and clearly discerning, as I fancy to myself I do, the main features of the several letters inserted within the last few weeks in your columns, and purporting to be the productions of "working men," I venture therefore briefly to state my belief as to the true causes, plainly deducible therefrom, of their obviously "total indifference to, and consequent want of sympathy with, the religious institutions and movements of the present day."

Inferring, then, from the contents of the whole, less or more, and of the earlier in particular, of those far from contemptible communications, I hesitate not to say that "the very little concern evinced by dissenting ministers, and the more respectable portion of the dissenting community at large,"—notwithstanding that they, generally speaking, avow highly, and numbers indeed even ultra, liberal opinions,—in the endeavours that have been in time past used, and are now at this moment using in various quarters, to put them in possession of their political rights," most decidedly disgusts and repels them; conceiving it, as they do, to be indispensable that they should be, first of all, recognised as men on an equal footing politically with others, before their interests, as purely "Christian brethren," could be supposed to excite any extraordinary anxiety in the breasts of men who seem scarcely inclined to consider them as entitled to such a measure of civil or political existence as might be made the means instrumentally of conferring on them the smallest possible amount of either moral or physical weight or influence in society.

That simple incident, coupled with the promptitude and alacrity with which those ministers aforesaid—to cite passages in proof is quite unnecessary—"repair to the mansions and bedchambers of the rich, when visited by sickness, or otherwise the abodes of severe affliction and calamity, for the purpose of condoling with and comforting them, whilst the dwellings of working men, under precisely similar, if not vastly more aggravated, circumstances of deep suffering and distress, are, with here and there an honourable exception to the contrary, comparatively disregarded, or it may be, perhaps, entirely forgotten" [in the use of inverted commas here, I do not wish to be understood as giving the exact phraseology, but merely the meaning] form, in my humble judgment, the principal, among many minor, reasons, and very naturally so, of their hitherto so strongly marked and—be it seriously remembered—still increasing alienation, to employ the mildest term; so intimately does the sound common sense of working men connect their temporal with—at least as inseparable, in their view, from the extreme solicitude expressed by others in the promotion of—their spiritual welfare. Neither are they to be deceived or diverted by any professions, however fair, of a sincere desire to render them the most important services in whatsoever useful pursuits besides, short of this; so fully capable as they are of discriminating between the hollow specious pretence and the solid substantial reality; since nothing upon earth can adequately compensate for the injustice inflicted on them in withholding from them those rights which constitute the only proper basis of every strictly social good.

They, moreover, as if with one accord, unite in condemning, to so great an extent, in language perfectly unqualified, "the ministers of the Established Church," as guilty of the grossest neglect, in fact positive treachery, towards the working classes, while they are altogether as eminently distinguished for their worldly-mindedness and rapacity. Thus, without any fault of theirs, except that unpardonable one of being poor, shunned and rejected by all alike, what remedy or defence is there left them, but on their part also to avoid and denounce, as utterly antichristian and unworthy of their confidence, both the men and their peculiar systems or sects—when surely none think, in that way, to exhibit the spirit any more than they do to imitate the example of the kind and condescending Author of the Christian religion, who studiously selected "working men" as his sole constant companions and "friends"—so manifestly opposed as they are to them. How sad a picture this of degenerate Christianity!

But the chief danger, after all, in the midst of this turmoil of words is, lest the grand object which "the working men" alone aim directly at attaining, namely "their political enfranchisement," as the absolute unconditional *sine qua non* of reconciliation, as well as all-powerful engine in their hands for the complete and final removal of every public grievance and abuse, and leading eventually to the wholesome and beneficial suppression of an immense mass of private disorder and crime, be snugly cushioned and put to rest; and some flimsy, worthless substitute or other, congenial with the modern temper of mawkish sentimentalism—yet, nevertheless, coming recommended from authority—palmed and foisted on them in the place thereof.

To "the working men," then, the best advice that can be offered evidently is, that they keep a vigilant eye on

their own affairs; and, amply justified by experience, that they likewise take especial care in whom they trust—I will not add none—beyond the precincts of their own immediate body.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

January 6, 1849.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have felt a deep interest in, and paid much attention to, the discussion which is being prosecuted in your columns in reference to the working classes and religion. Many of the letters which you have published from working men must have given no small pleasure to the most educated of your readers; while others, against which very grave exceptions must be taken by the devout and judicious, will meet with general indulgence in consequence of the well-known circumstances which surround most of the working men of our day, and of the moral and political atmosphere in which they continually exist.

It has, however, occurred to me as a somewhat singular thing, that the originators of this inquiry have not attempted to collect and arrange a comprehensive table of statistics, as the basis of all statements and counter-statements which may be made on the subject. In the absence of such a table, we may expect opinions to be highly conflicting, the whole matter to come vague and shapeless before the mind, and the result to be unsatisfactory and delusive. I have no doubt that many of your readers share in the dissatisfaction which I have felt from the first, that the case in question has not been better made out by those who have pressed it on public attention. It appears to me, that the Congregational Union should have looked abroad beyond the horizon of their own denomination, and carefully investigated the facts which so readily offer themselves, before coming to the decision, that the case stands just as they have represented it.

Who are the working classes? I suppose it will be agreed that the persons to whom the inquiry refers as such, include—1. Farm labourers. 2. Mill and factory operatives. 3. Those who follow mechanical employments. 4. Gentlemen's and other house servants. Now the question is not whether these different classes are duly influenced by religion, but whether, viewed in relation to the rest of the community, those who are so influenced, sustain a just proportion to the religious of other classes. If this is not the specific subject of inquiry, why then it is this, Why are mankind generally so indifferent to religious institutions? I shall take it for granted that the former question states the thing about which we are concerned, and that the latter is altogether beside the mark.

But, to give a response which can be relied on, the materials of our churches must be very carefully analysed. And we must include in this analysis more than our religious body. Suppose we take the Primitive Methodists, the Baptists, the Methodists, and Independents, as representatives of all. I have put them here in what I conceive to be their relative position of proximity to the working classes. I think it will not be denied that, in proportion to their whole number, the Primitive Methodist connexion would include most of those classes; the Baptists would stand next, the Wesleyan Methodists third, and the Independents last. What, then, are the facts? So far as my own observation has gone, I have found that in all these Christian bodies but the last, the proportion of working people to those above them in station, has been quite in the ratio of three to one. And my settled conviction is that whoever will take the trouble to put together the facts which come under his own eye, will find his observation correspond with mine. In Baptist churches of 150 or 200 members, there often will not be found twenty tradespeople. A glance at the receipt pages in our missionary and other reports will satisfy any one that the persons who are in circumstances to subscribe their 10s. or 20s. a year in any of our churches are very few; and yet many of such subscribers are not members of these churches, but pious Episcopalians who lend us their aid. What I have said of the Baptists may be stated, with some modifications, with equal truth of the other denominations to whom I have referred.

It will be found that our village churches are composed almost exclusively of labouring agriculturists and village artisans. In towns, we have a few tradespeople; but the bulk of our churches are the children of toil. And so far from the middle classes being our main support, in many places, had the cause of Christ no support but theirs, our chapels might as well be closed at once. A general characteristic of our churches in this country is their poverty. This is true both of England and Wales. Through the mining districts of the Principality, large and flourishing churches exist with very few wealthy, or even what are called respectable, people in them. And the proportion of such persons to their poorer brethren is generally very small throughout the Baptist denomination.

This has led me to deplore the want of discrimination displayed in the conduct of this discussion. The Congregational Union, in my opinion, led the way with a *petitio principii*, and this has been taken as the ground of the whole inquiry. If the matter before them had

referred to their own body merely, and been defined as having no further reference, the case had been different. It is well known that Congregationalism, as held by Pædobaptists, has long been very much a middle-class system, and perhaps was never more so than at present. Its friends therefore have undoubted right to investigate the causes of this, and if they discover any alienation of the affections of working men, none can blame their examining the matter, and so adjusting their future movements, as to bring back the lost sheep; but when an inquiry is started, which embraces all other denominations, we are entitled to ask,—Do the terms of the inquiry express a fact? Are we inquiring about something or nothing?

As to the depressed state of religion just at present there cannot be two opinions. The indifference complained of extends to all classes, and the causes of it must be looked for amongst the avowed disciples of Christ. May your vigorous and enlightened labours be made greatly contributory to the introduction of a better state of things!

I am, Mr. Editor, yours in the common field,

JOSEPH DREW.

Newbury, Jan. 8, 1849.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In addition to the expense of Church sittings shutting out the poor from religious observances, or, in other words, excluding them from the sound of the Gospel because of their inability to pay for it, the whole *tout ensemble* of the greater number of nonconformist places of worship bears an *exclusive* aspect. If a poor man visit one of these chapels on a Sunday morning, he finds when he enters within its walls, a fine and expensive building which has been erected at a cost of so many thousand pounds, according to its size. He finds, also, the pews laid out in a style corresponding to the class and appearance of those for whom they are chiefly intended. On inquiry he would learn, too, that whole pews are taken by families, and that though too large for their accommodation, they wish to keep them entirely to themselves lest they should be subject to the entrance of inferior-looking persons. In correspondence with this spirit he would in most places be allowed to stand, though there should be plenty of vacant seats all around him, at least till after the first singing, when the pew-openers might feel themselves at liberty to find room for him. During all this, the probability is that the visitor is saying to himself, "This is not the place for a poor man like me." He waits, however, till the entrance of the pastor; when he sees, not a humble plain-looking individual suited to excite his sympathies, or know much about his habits or the workings of his mind, but a gentleman minister, whose style of language, whose tone of voice even, and whose delivery, all indicate that the better class of his congregation are more particularly those to whom he wishes to commend himself. The gentleman preacher, with his finely-turned periods and studied orations, sound and talented though they be, the appearance of the congregation, the fine house and pews, together with the high seat-rents, all combine to convince the poor man that this is not a place for him—that not here but, it may be, somewhere else he must look for the practical exhibition of that characteristic of Christ's teaching—"To the poor the gospel is preached," and that "without money, and without price." L.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—With great interest have I read the letters from working men, on the alienation of their class from our religious institutions, and very great credit is due to most of those compositions, and in my opinion they strike at pretty nearly the root of the matter.

With equal interest have I read the replies to those letters; but this week I could not help smiling at the success of your Aylesbury correspondent, in his having found out the real cause of all the mischief (most sincerely do I wish he had); with all due respect, however, to my friend Hamilton's opinion, I differ from him, that the cause he assigns, viz.—"That God in all his full, glorious, and benevolent charity, is not preached," is the cause of all the evil, and would rather assign a great portion of the blame upon individual inconsistency and want of undivided effort.

"Nil Desperandum" wisely affixes a great portion of blame, too, upon the right quarter, and the sooner parties guilty of the crime he mentions, cleanse themselves of that stain, and pay, themselves and their servants, that obedience to the Sabbath which they ought, the better. It is not one, or two grievances that afflict the Church at the present day, for your correspondent "L." has my humble corroboration of his opinion respecting high and low seats, and fixed rents. I have had some experience in both the pure voluntary subscription and the fixed method; and certainly prefer the former for its beneficial results. But the letter from "A Pastor of Working Men" I read with sorrow, because I believe it to be a slander upon Christian working men, of which class I am one (a railway guard), and I beg to express my opinion, that if he were both Chartist,

Teetotaler, and Peace-man, he would be none the worse pastor, and would probably enjoy more success than he has done.

Yours obediently,

EDWIN DIBBEN.

13, Townsend-street, Cheltenham, Jan. 12, 1849.

IRELAND.

THE CASE OF MR. DUFFY is again adjourned. In the Queen's Bench on Thursday, Mr. Butt proposed, on behalf of the prisoner, that he should be allowed to withdraw his demurrer, plead over, and proceed at once to trial—on certain conditions. The Attorney-General at once rejected this proposition, and required the judgment of the Court one way or other. The Judges intimated that it was their intention to pronounce judgment; but, before doing so, they wished to hear counsel on both sides as to what the judgment ought to be; and ultimately Saturday next was fixed for the next move.

THE POOR LAWS are a chief topic of discussion in the Irish papers. Country meetings are about to be held very generally to petition for modifications of the present law. A disposition to grapple boldly with the subject is increasingly manifest. The Balinasloe Board of Guardians, of which the Conservative Lord Clancarty is chairman, lately passed the resolutions subjoined, among a batch of similar tendency:—

That a new rate having been struck, with an outstanding arrear of £6,000, it has been found that the present means of enforcing rates are both dilatory and inadequate; and that, with a view to avoid for the future the striking of a new rate while arrears remain unpaid, summary power should be given to sell defaulting townlands, or portions thereof, at once, giving a Parliamentary title to the purchasers. . . . That the areas of electoral divisions should be in many cases much diminished; and that a law of settlement should be so framed as to fix upon the lands from which occupiers or cottiers have been dispossessed, after an occupation of at least three years, the charge of their support in the event of their becoming destitute, unless by a subsequent occupation or industrial residence for three years such settlement shall have been altered. That where doubt shall arise respecting the chargeability of a pauper, the guardians shall have power of examining on oath, with the restriction of being obliged to make and file a written record of every such examination.

THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS have yielded to the earnest entreaties of the Fermoy Guardians against a re-commencement of the system of outdoor relief in that union; and have authorized an increase of the present means for administering indoor relief.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.—The Irish correspondents of some of the London papers crowd their letters with such details as the following:—"An application, I understand, has been made from one of the most fashionable members of the local aristocracy in the county of Cork for some small situation connected with the administration of the poor-law. The gentleman who seeks this employment had been High Sheriff of the Yorkshire of Ireland, and until the social revolution produced by the failure of the potato, has held his head as high as any other commoner, ay, or any peer connected with that county. A letter from Cork, which I have seen, mentions the circumstance, and expresses deep regret at the fallen fortunes of this landowner, who has been a good landlord and a benevolent country gentleman, although, unfortunately, he received with his large inheritance heavy encumbrances, the payment of which required that rents should remain at the old standard which existed while the potato flourished as the staple food of the Irish peasantry."

—*Morning Chronicle*.—"A great Munster landlord is staggering under debts contracted forty years ago for a large country mansion, a church built *pro bono publico*, and a demesne-wall several miles long. These have remained unsettled to this day. . . . But it is not alone the landlords who are breaking down. The failure of a very prudent and most respectable merchant in a Southern city, within the last few days, has caused much surprise, as he was a member of one of the first commercial families in Ireland. He was connected with the Irish home trade, which has suffered fearfully of late. The head of one of our first firms recently stated that there was now as much due to him from one county in Ireland as was formerly owed to him from one of the four provinces under the old system of trade."

—*Daily News*.

STATE OF TRADE.—As a set-off, the Dublin *Freeman*, and some other papers, report favourably of trade:—"The aspect of trade is more encouraging than for a long time past. Almost every article of produce has received an impetus more or less; and stocks not being heavy, a little briskness in the demand will act sensibly on prices. Shares also appear to be recovering from their present ruinous depression, and the price of bread-stuffs keeps low, and with little prospect of any serious advance, especially as the ports open on the 1st of next month. The satisfactory state of the revenue cannot fail, also, to have its effect."

THE NEW COLLEGES AND THE IRISH BISHOPS.—It is stated that, pending another appeal to the Pope, the operation of the rescript against the new Colleges will be held in abeyance by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Cork, Down and Connor, and Galway—the three dioceses in which the Colleges are established. It so happens, that those three prelates have been favourable to the Colleges, though they require modifications. On the other hand, it is announced that Archbishop M'Hale is to hold a Provincial Synod during the present month, "for the

purpose of excluding Catholic students from the Queen's Colleges, under most stringent obligations."

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.—We give two extracts from the *Limerick Examiner*. They speak for themselves. Property has its rights. A lord is of course blameless:—"Total of recent evictions from Lord Ventry's property, near Dingle—107 families, 532 souls."—"The simplest and shortest form in which a fact, to indicate the animus of landlordism in Clare, can be brought before the public, is probably the best. This, then, is the fact—that ever since a certain agent in Clare was known to fame as a ready and willing exterminator, his commissions began to multiply until he absolutely became the managing agent of no less than twenty-one properties, some of vast extent, and all now more or less depopulated. The properties, for the most part, belong to absentees."

It seems not to be very certain whether Mr. Keogh, the member for Athlone, will persevere in bringing forward the endowment of the Catholic clergy. That subject is as little popular here with any great party as in England. The landowners are not in favour of it, and the popular organs cry out against it.

The Tipperary Board of Guardians were dismissed last week by a sealed order of the poor-law commissioners, for refusing to strike a rate including the repayment of the Treasury advances. The average annual rate for the last three years of the famine was less than 2s. in the pound. It is said the vice-guardians will now lay on a rate of 5s. in the pound.

DESTITUTION OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.—We are informed on good authority that so extreme is the destitution of many most exemplary parish priests in the diocese of Kerry, that several of them would be compelled to abandon their parishes altogether were it not for assistance afforded by the bishop from his own scanty resources.—*Limerick Reporter*.

—The *Kerry Examiner*, speaking of the Catholic clergy, says:—"By far the greater portion of that most useful and exemplary body are at present bordering on a state of destitution. In many parishes of the county of Kerry this is literally true. We have just heard of one rev. gentleman who has no better fare than boiled parsnips, and if he happens to have a shilling in his possession when about to leave some abode of misery, to which his presence was summoned to administer the last rites of religion, his sympathies and charity extract that shilling from him to be applied to the relief of the wants of the wretched inmates. This is the case of many a priest."

A new weekly paper, called the *Irishman*, and published at the old office of the *Nation*, has been commenced. It is something in the same strain, but milder in tone, and its leading articles contain nothing very remarkable.

TRURO ELECTION.—The Liberal candidate has been elected at Truro, in spite of great exertions made by the Conservative party. Close of the poll:—

Willyams (Liberal)	240
Smith (Tory)	224

Majority for Willyams . . . 16

THE CARDIGAN ELECTION.—Mr. Pryse Pryse, the late Member for the Cardiganshire boroughs, was in his 75th year, and had sat for these boroughs for thirty years. He was universally esteemed. The question is, who is to succeed him? Several persons are spoken of, but no one, as yet, has offered himself. Mr. Pryse, son of the late Member, has declined. Mr. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry; Mr. Miall; Mr. Miles Harford; and Mr. Lewis, of Clydfiew, have been named. The return of Mr. Miall would be a lasting honour to the people of the united boroughs. We have reason to believe that arrangements are in progress for inviting him to come forward; and we have also good authority for stating that Mr. Miall is prepared to come forward, provided a respectable invitation is sent him.—*Principality*.—[This last statement is not strictly correct. Mr. Miall was willing to have visited these boroughs, and to judge for himself, on receiving an assurance from those who urged his nomination that there was a favourable prospect of success. Since the appearance of the above remarks in our respected contemporary, matters have assumed a more definite shape. Mr. John S. Harford, who contested the last election in the Conservative interest, has issued an address announcing his intention to stand again; and Mr. Pryse, the son of the late member, has, contrary to expectation and previous assurances, also come forward. In the address of the late candidate, there is no very explicit statement of his principles; but it is thought that he will advocate almost to the full extent the principles supported by the majority of the Liberal electors, and unite them in his support. It is evident, therefore, that a third candidate would have no chance of success.]

NORMANTON MEETING OF DELEGATES.—A meeting of Liberal Delegates from the polling districts of the West Riding took place on Monday last, at Normanton, at which the expenditure of the late election was stated, and a plan of a new Registration Association was propounded and discussed. We are happy to say that the expenditure had been far less than at any former election—perhaps not more than a third, and that the amount had been raised with scarcely a sixpence of contribution from the aristocracy. The plan of the Liberal West Riding Association, after being discussed at Normanton on Monday last, was referred to meetings of the Liberals in the polling districts; and it will be decided upon at another meeting of Delegates to be held at Normanton on Wednesday next.—*Leeds Mercury*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.—The debate on the dissolution of the Assembly, took place on Friday, and the result of a division was the adoption of M. Ratteau's project for a speedy dissolution, by 400 votes against 396, and its reference to a Committee. The question thus decided is equivalent to the first reading of a bill in the British Parliament. It sanctions the principle of the measure, and it is considered here that the Assembly cannot go back on the question, but must fix an early day for the dissolution. Whether that day be the one fixed in the project of M. Ratteau, the 19th of March, or that proposed in the other project of MM. Pagnerre and Bixio, the 4th of May, is of comparatively little consequence, now that the principle of the project for a speedy dissolution is decided. The next step consequent on the vote of last night will be the appointment of a new Committee to report on the proposition of M. Ratteau. That report cannot be brought up in less than eight or ten days, after which the project must be read three times with intervals of five days; thus, whatever expedition be used, the clause cannot be passed in much less than four weeks, and it is therefore presumed that the elections cannot take place before the beginning of April. A project was accordingly presented on Saturday by MM. Wollowski de Las-teyrie and Gerard, proposing April 10 for the dissolution of the present Assembly and the convocation of the next.

The *Evénement* announces that M. de Lamartine dined, on Thursday, with Marshal Bugeaud, a circumstance, it says, of a favourable omen for the reconciliation of parties.

The *Gazette de France*, the organ of the Legitimists, was seized by order of the Attorney-General of the Republic on Thursday night last, and the *Peuple*, M. Proudhon's journal, was seized on Friday.

It is announced that General Pelet, of the War-office, is to set out for Turin as Envoy Extraordinary from the President of the Republic charged with a special mission.

A rumour prevails in well-informed quarters that Odillon Barrot will be named Vice-president of the Republic, and that the friends of M. de Lamartine will vote for him on the understanding that the latter shall be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Times Correspondent*.

M. Odillon Barrot, the President of the Council, is in ill-health, although he addressed the Assembly on Friday, on the question of dissolution. It was evident to all who saw and heard him, says the *Times' Correspondent*, that he had suffered, and was still suffering. His paleness and physical exhaustion told too strongly that in mind or body he was far from well. Yet when he rose to address the Assembly, and, with arms folded, and bust erect, fearless and unquailing for an instant, proclaimed to an excited auditory their faults, their omissions, and their unpopularity, he forgot his sufferings, and every one saw that the triumph of mind over body was complete. Those who have often heard him, declare that he never was seen to more advantage in his best days.

INTRIGUES FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.—We have the authority of the *Times* Paris correspondent (no bad authority in such a case) for suspecting, that the Thiers's, the Mole's, and the whole band of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Catholics, are bent more upon the restoration of the old order of things, than upon the restoration of public order, confidence, and prosperity. "Never," says that writer, "were the hopes of the partisans of the House of Bourbon higher than at the present moment. They speak openly of the return of Henry V. as a matter of certainty, and the period to which they look forward as that of the restoration is by no means so remote as is generally imagined. An opposition to the new President has been organized within the last two days by the very parties who were recently his warmest supporters; and I am assured, that it is becoming every day more and more dangerous. The partisans of the elder branch of the Bourbons, and those of the House of Orleans, have made up all their differences; and they now go heart and hand together for the restoration of Henry V. I regret to hear that M. Guizot is one of the most ardent supporters of this reconciliation, and that he has written to his friends here, strongly advising them to forget their past dissensions, and to labour in the common cause. If my information be correct, they will lose no time in making an attempt of some kind; but what the nature of that attempt may be, is, perhaps, not yet determined by themselves. One thing certain is, that they do not approve of opposition to the powers that be, by means of the Constituent Assembly. They think that, should the present Assembly, in opposition to the wishes of the President and of his Ministers, persist in prolonging its existence beyond what is absolutely necessary, the effect will be to strengthen the enthusiasm of the people in favour of Louis Napoleon, and lead, perhaps, to the re-establishment of the Empire. In these circumstances, the game of the Bourbonists is a very difficult and delicate one; but it is in the hands of bold intriguers, and it will require all the skill of Louis Napoleon and his advisers to upset it." It is thus explained, why MM. Thiers and Mole steadily refuse to accept the responsibility of office under the President. They are too busily occupied, it would seem, in intriguing for his downfall.

MILITARY AND OFFICIAL RETRENCHMENT IN FRANCE.—Do you know anything of the new Presi-

dent? If he really is an able man, earnest, and desirous to govern France for the benefit of the French, he has a great career open to him. The most popular act he can do is the one he must do if national bankruptcy is to be avoided—viz., reduce the army one-half. The service is much disliked by the peasantry; so much so that our gardener, getting 140*fr.* per annum, or less than £6, wages, refused 2,000*fr.* to go as a substitute; and the butcher we deal with has just paid 1,800*fr.* to get a substitute for his foreman, who had the ill-luck to be drawn for the conscription; and this only for a service of seven years. The objectors to the reduction would be a small proportion of the officers, which Cavaignac proposed to remedy by increasing the numbers attached to each regiment. The next popular move—changing the present prohibitive duties to revenue ones—will be opposed by the great monopolists who, under Louis Philippe, have so long governed France; but it will have the warm support of the great masses; and the product of such a revised tariff is the only chance the rentiers have of preserving their dividends—for no more direct taxation will be borne. The vote on the salt duties shows what will be the fate of the iron and other monopolies when fairly brought before the Chambers. Think of common salt selling here, within sight of the sea, at £25 per ton!—the price at Liverpool is, free on board, 1*fr.* to 1*fr.* 10*cs.* per ton; iron, for the commonest agricultural purposes, £35 per ton. No wonder that their ploughs are 200 years behind the Scotch—the only iron used in them being the tip of the share. The new President has nothing to do but reduce the establishments, grant revenue duties on all necessities, abolish passports, reduce the bureaucracy one-half, eschew Thiers and Co., and he will be more popular than ever his uncle was, with the real people of France. . . . We have thirty-six millions of people to deal with here; thirty-three of whom, I will be bound, are a century behind the English peasantry in agricultural, mechanical, and domestic knowledge. France is, and must be for many years, a purely agricultural country; it would bear its population doubling before the earth cries, "Hold, enough." It should be governed; and the only way to govern it safely is as one. The only dangerous class of workmen are the Parisians; and they don't want protection, working as they do in articles of luxury and taste.—*Correspondent of the Spectator.*

THE JUNE INSURGENTS.—It appears that about 1,000 of the insurgents of June have been set at liberty. There still remain in confinement 2,600, of whom 1,700 are, it is said, to be transported to Africa.

THE SOCIALISTS.—Internal dissensions appear to menace the existence of the Socialist fraction of the Republicans. A duel has taken place between Count D'Alton Shee, ex-peer of France, and M. Charles Delescluze, chief editor of the *Revue Démocratique et Sociale*. Count D'Alton Shee was wounded in the hand, and M. Delescluze in the arm. The cause of the quarrel has not transpired.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—"It appears certain," says the *Journal des Débats*, "that M. Odillon Barrot has refused to offer himself for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic. He prefers to remain at the head of the Ministry." M. Dufaure is now the favourite candidate. The list of three candidates for that honour must be presented to the National Assembly by Saturday next at latest.

EXPEDITION TO ITALY.—Letters have been received from Marseilles, announcing that troops were already being embarked—it was believed for Civita Vecchia. The opinion generally is, that these preparations are less the result of any specific plan, than with the object of making a demonstration, and watching what course events may take. The fact, however, has excited a good deal of interest, and is the topic of general conversation. A letter from Marseilles announces the passage through that city of M. de la Tour D'Auvergne, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on his way to Toulon, where a steam-vessel was waiting to convey him to Gaeta. M. de la Tour D'Auvergne accompanied M. de Corcelles on his mission to the Holy Father.

M. Bouvet, who was at the Peace Congress in Brussels, has brought forward a motion in the National Assembly, that a general Congress be held at Constantinople, on the 1st of May, 1849, to concert measures for a general disarming of the different powers of Europe.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, on the 3rd instant, Senor Cortina introduced the subject of the broken relations with this country. He reviewed the whole dispute with Sir Henry Bulwer; gave an opinion in favour of the English case; and hinted to the Government that its withdrawal would be a patriotic service, in aid of an attempt at a reconciliation of the two nations. Senor Fidal replied. He studiously drew a distinction between the English Government and the English nation, and affirmed that Spaniards had no quarrel with the latter. He justified the Spanish Government in general terms, though not unhesitatingly, and declined to renew controversy on the subject.

ITALY.

The Roman Chambers were dissolved on the 29th of December, and the proclamation convening the Constituent Assembly was probably issued on the 30th. We are indebted for the following details to the able correspondent of the *Daily News*, who writes from Rome on the 30th ult. We give his theological views without comment at present:—"Yesterday evening, at sunset, the castle of St. Angelo, by the consecutive discharge of 101 great guns, announced to this metropolis and the world in general, that the dynasty which had reigned over Rome for 1,048

years has come to a close, and a new Government is to be called into being by the mandate of the whole population assembled in a constituent representative body by universal suffrage; the great bell of the capital, which only tolls for the death of a pope, pealed solemnly. The effects of this extraordinary revolution, by far the greatest that has marked the current year, are not dreamt of by the parties engaged in its accomplishment, nor perhaps by the superficial reader of a newspaper. Far from being fatal to the great western church called Catholic (and by accident Roman), it is the harbinger of a new vitality; and by the destruction of the mere Italian exclusiveness, which has been a corroding ulcer for ages, that Church will really become what it scarcely has been of late, really universal; and instead of being under the narrow management of an Italian club, will seek for intellect, virtue, and sagacity throughout the range of Christendom, and recruit its staff no longer from the petty boundaries of a very ignorant territory, but from the whole domain of civilised Europe and America. There are now sixty cardinals, and out of that whole number of dignitaries, in whom there is supposed to reside some undefined and nebulous claim to regulate the Church of God, only seven belong to Europe and the world; the rest belong to this peninsula, including Sicily and Sardinia. Returning to secular matters: the Government keeps its position, and Ministers continue to regulate the several departments until the meeting of the constituent assembly on Feb. 5. Unlike the beggarly Governments of Spain and Portugal, the Roman Administration have announced their readiness to pay the national creditor in full. The dividends will be met with punctuality in January. Count Mamiani is dying, and can have no object of earthly ambition. The supreme junta has cashiered Prince Massimo, the famous postmaster, whom I have been gazetting this three years in vain. Prince Chigi is also turned out of office. These vigorous acts have given general satisfaction.

A letter from Garibaldi to his brother, dated the 26th of December, and published in the *Pensiero Italiano* of Genoa, informs him that his legion has been taken into the pay of the Roman Government, and that he has been named Lieutenant-Colonel, with orders to garrison Fermo.

The Provisional Government of Venice has issued a decree, establishing a permanent Assembly of the representatives of the state of Venice, with the power of deciding upon everything relating to the interior or exterior condition of the state. The representatives are elected by direct universal suffrage, in proportion to the population of 1 to 1,500.

The *Times* correspondent states positively that steps towards a reconciliation between Naples and Austria had been taken, and that the object first designed as essential for the future is a joint co-operation on behalf of the Pope, and, as far as it can be done, the suppression of the rising Republican movement in the other parts of Italy.

The Supreme Junta had dissolved itself, the only purpose of its existence having been to convoke the Constituante. The Pope, by a new brief, had announced a new commission of government, having at its head Cardinal Altieri.

The *Contemporaneo* of Rome, of the 3rd inst., publishes the regulations for the election of the National Assembly of Rome. The electors can only vote in the chief town of the commune to which they belong. The lists of the electors are to be made up by the municipal authorities. To be an elector in a commune, a residence of six months is required.

Advices from Turin, of the 8th inst., state that Marshal Radetski had, it was rumoured, published an order of the day, in which he proclaimed the resumption of hostilities as imminent, and promising to enter Turin at the head of the victorious Croats after two battles. It was also reported that Venice would be attacked.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet resumed its sittings at Kremsier on the 3rd instant. One of the members asked for leave of absence, on the ground that two of his oxen had been stolen! His request was not complied with. In the sitting of the 4th instant, the Minister of the Interior, Herr Stadion, read an official declaration of the Cabinet against the first article of the fundamental law, lately voted (at the first reading) by the Diet. That article, which set forth that all power proceeds from the people, is denounced by the Austrian Cabinet as embodying a principle which has rendered the streets the theatres of the wildest excesses, and which gave rise to the murder of Court Latour, as incompatible with that of hereditary monarchy. The Diet has not been authorized to call the rights of the Crown into question. Ministers trusted that that objectionable principle would not be sanctioned by the Diet at the second reading. The approval of that article would be considered by Ministers as a violation of the basis of the monarchical principle. This announcement created the greatest sensation, and it was at last resolved to adjourn till the 8th instant, in order to give members the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the import and contents of the Ministerial declaration.

THE POPULATION OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.—The *Riforme Allemande* thus subdivides the 37,662,486 individuals who constitute the population of the empire of Austria; viz.—7,819,275 Germans, 6,308,202 Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks, 2,180,524 Poles, 3,069,132 Rusniaks and Russians, 1,143,367 Slovenes and Wends, inhabiting Carniola, 1,270,355 Croats, 1,685,146 Servians, Chakats, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians; 10,000 Bulgarians, 4,214,047 Hungarians and Magyars, 5,066,846 Italians, 389,611 Furlanians, 8,642 Ladinians, 2,630,278 Moldo-Wallachians, 97,000 Bohemians,

1,970 Albanians, 10,000 Greeks, 17,384 Armenians, and, in addition to this heterogeneous horde of "Turks, infidels, and heretics," no less than 740,266 Jews. The Austrian army amounts to 492,486 men, of whom 105,486 are Germans, 104,000 Czechs, 44,000 Hungarians, and 60,000 Italians.

HUNGARY.

THE CAPTURE OF PESTH.

Official bulletins issued at Vienna, announce the concentration of the Imperial troops round Ofen and Pesth, and the surrender of these two cities.

The Imperial troops proceeded to approach the two capitals of Hungary. Their manœuvres were not for one moment interrupted, not even by the arrival at head-quarters of a deputation from the Hungarian Diet, offering terms of surrender, and consisting of Count Louis Batthiany, the ex-Premier of Hungary, the Bishop Lonorits, Count Mailath and M. Deak, formerly a member of the Cabinet. Prince Windischgrätz peremptorily refused to receive these gentlemen as a deputation, but he accorded them a private interview, from which Count Batthiany was excluded, and in which they were given to understand that no terms short of unconditional surrender would be listened to by the Prince. The deputation took this answer back to Pesth, and when the Imperial troops advanced on the morning of the 5th inst., ready to attack the two cities of Ofen and Pesth, the two towns surrendered at once. The Magyar forces had evacuated them upon the approach of the Imperialists, whom the inhabitants received with enthusiastic cheers.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

A note has been presented to the Frankfort Ministry by the Austrian Cabinet, declaring that it shall not secede from Germany; but it would seem to entertain the hope, that when it has done with Hungary and Italy it will be able to bring back Germany to the old confederation which existed before the March revolution. The Gager Ministry refuses to admit the right of Austria to treat with the National Assembly respecting the constitution.

In the National Assembly, on the 11th inst., the report of the committee on the Austrian question—that is to say, on the programme of the Central Ministry—was brought up and read. The fall of Vienna (says the report) has introduced into Austria a state of affairs hostile, not only to the National Assembly in Frankfort and the Central Executive, but also to the German cause in general. It is the duty of the Central Power to defend the rights of all Germans, and to take care that the future constitution shall apply also to German Austria. The committee, entertaining the opinion that an intimate political and commercial connexion with all Austria is desirable—that the National Assembly alone is called upon to draw up the constitution—that, consequently, the principle of a concordance with the various governments of Germany is inadmissible—that the establishing a constitution for Germany does not prevent an intimate political and commercial union with those portions of the Austrian empire which did not belong to the former German Confederation, but rather renders a union the more advantageous for both sides—propose to the National Assembly, 1st, to fully recognize the rejection, by the Central Ministry, of the principle of a concordance respecting the constitution; and, 2ndly, to empower the Central authority to enter into negotiations with the Austrian Government, with regard to the relation to the German Confederate State of those portions of Austria which did not belong to the late Germanic Confederation. The House then proceeded to the order of the day; and, after a long discussion, voted for the closing, on and after the 1st of May next, of all public places of gaming throughout all Germany, and for the abolition of the so-called *lotto* (a species of lottery originally introduced from Italy). There are only two German states in which the public game is tolerated—viz., Austria and Bavaria—and those are precisely the two countries which are the least disposed to obey the decisions of the National Assembly in Frankfort. The Assembly also voted for the provisional existence of State lotteries, under certain conditions.

With regard to the question of the Imperial dynasty, the *Cologne Gazette* of the 14th instant states, that all the Thuringian princes, the Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Oldenburg Government, the Second Chamber of Baden, and the German Association at Dresden, had declared in favour of the King of Prussia.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape to the 16th of November have arrived in London. At the meeting of the Legislative Council, on the 31st of October, Sir Harry Smith stated that orders had been given by Earl Grey to stop emigration to the colony; orders which Sir Harry attributed to misconception, and he had represented the necessity of allowing the immigration-vote passed by the Council. He also informed the Council that Earl Grey had proffered a renewal of convict-transportation to the colony, "if the colonists were willing to receive men with tickets of leave."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

HAMBURG, JAN. 9.—The Elbe is now firmly frozen over as far as Schuld, and can be safely passed everywhere on foot, but sledges crossing to Twielfleth are obliged to make a *detour* through the Sude Elbe. This morning several passenger-carriages and other light vehicles arrived here from Harbourg by the ice-bridge. The cold last night was 13 deg., and at noon 10 deg.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS AND THE PRESIDENT.—The *Frankfort Journal*, in a letter from Eisenach, says:—"It is stated with certainty here that Louis

Napoleon has offered the Duchess of Orleans, who is resident here, the pin-money to which she was entitled while resident in France. This has been accepted by the Duchess, on condition that half of last year's amount shall be given to the wounded and to the families of those who were killed in the revolution of February. The Duchess continues to live in complete retirement, devoting herself to the education of her son, and to acts of benevolence among the neighbouring poor."

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—Mr. Braham appeared again at Exeter-hall on Wednesday evening, and met with the same warm and even enthusiastic reception which he experienced last week. Mr. Braham's best friends, however, hope that he will rest satisfied with the laurels he has won, and with the possession of a name that will live for ever in the history of English music. His performances now exhibit the decay of his fine vocal powers. His principal songs on this occasion were, "Mad Tom," erroneously ascribed to Purcell, and "The Bay of Biscay." M. Schönhoff, a young singer of merit, made his first appearance in England, and sang a German song of Kücken's, with a pleasing voice, and in a chaste, musician-like style. The hall was full to overflowing.

ISLINGTON CATTLE MARKET.—The cattle-market, which was established some years since at Islington in hopes of superseding the great Smithfield nuisance, but which failed for want of patronage from graziers and butchers, has been formally reopened, under the encouragement of increased advantages given to its site by the formation of railways, and the favourable opinion of the public in a sanitary point of view. The new market is situated on the right-hand side of the Lower-road, Islington, rather more than a mile from the Angel Inn. On the completion of a junction railway now in progress, from Blackwall to the eastern end of the West Middlesex Railway, the market will be placed in immediate contact with all the great metropolitan railways on the north bank of the Thames. The space for lairage and the accommodation for slaughtering cattle and for storing meat are very ample. The lairage area alone covers fifteen acres, and would easily and healthily accommodate twice the number of beasts and sheep that can be shown at Smithfield. Abundance of water is supplied by artesian wells. The attendance of buyers on Tuesday week was large; and the comparatively small show of stock was quickly bought up. The market-days are Tuesday and Thursday, for cattle, sheep, and pigs; and Wednesday for horses, hay, and straw.

JOSEPH ADY, on Saturday, attended before the Lord Mayor upon a summons, calling upon him to appear to answer the charge of having refused and neglected to pay the sum of £10 12s. 4d. due to her Majesty for the duty of postage. Defendant said he would pay the amount at the rate of £2 per week. Mr. Peacock said, the Post-office authorities could not place the slightest reliance upon Mr. Ady's word, and were not disposed to extend to him any further indulgence. Joseph then retired, without appearing to be in the slightest degree discomposed. He must pay the amount within five days, or his goods will be seized for the amount.

SPLITTING A BANK NOTE.—The Governor and Directors of the Bank of England having been informed of the extraordinary ingenuity of Mr. Baldwin, and that he was able to split not only a newspaper, but a bank note, sent for him in order to test his skill. That his task might be as difficult as possible, they picked him out one of the old one-pound notes, which are printed on paper much thinner than the notes of the present day, and told him to split it if he could. Mr. Baldwin took the note home with him, and returned it the next day in the state he had promised. The paper was not in the slightest degree torn, and seemed as though it had but just come from the manufactory, so little was its appearance affected by the operation. The Directors remunerated Mr. Baldwin for his trouble, but could not elicit from him the means he employed. The discovery is considered of much importance in connexion with the paper currency of the country. —*Globe.*

CLERICAL CRUSADE AGAINST THE DRAMA.—During the last few days a determined opposition has been offered by the Rev. F. Close, and others of the Cheltenham clergy, to the projected amateur performance, at the Assembly-rooms, for the benefit of the Cheltenham Hospital. The project has been openly condemned from the pulpit; and the rev. gentleman named has declared before the governors of the hospital, that if they sanction the proceedings, or accept the proceeds of the performance, he will entirely withdraw from the institution, and will never again preach in aid of the hospital funds. This has, of course, created a sensation in the town. In the meantime all the arrangements have been perfected, and the performance comes off on Thursday evening. The pieces selected are "Love à la Mode," "Going to the Derby," and "Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell?" The whole of the tickets, 800 in number, have been sold at 7s. 6d. each, and every possible interest is manifested in the entertainment. The committee for promoting the undertaking includes the names of upwards of sixty of our principal resident and visiting gentry, including a clergyman, our most active magistrates, and the member for the borough, &c. How these gentlemen will reconcile themselves to the Rev. F. Close it is impossible to say. —*Gloucester Journal* of Saturday.

An Albany journal states, that splendid imitations of California gold were being manufactured in that city out of brass filings and sand, for the purpose of cheating "the greenhorns from the States on their first arrival in those diggings."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 17, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Monday, M. Marrast was re-elected President of the Assembly by a majority of 477 against 221. The Assembly resolved, without discussion, that it would proceed to the second deliberation on the organic law of the Council of State. The Minister of Finance, in the course of the discussion relative to the tax on successions, observed, that the army could not be reduced in face of the armaments at present kept on foot by all Europe. —In the bureaux the question of the dissolution of the Assembly was discussed, and the speech which produced the greatest sensation was that of M. Lamartine. He demanded that the Assembly, for its own sake, should resolve upon its dissolution at the earliest practicable period. He declared that his past conduct ought to place him above all suspicion in advocating this, for it was he who in the Provisional Government struggled with most ardour and perseverance to make the national and moderate republic prevail over the dictatorial, conventional, and demagogic republic. He said he entertained a profound conviction that the Assembly ought to surrender its functions to the country, because it has been already attacked in its inviolability and its dignity. The vote of the 10th December, by which six-sevenths of the electors returned the actual president, was an attack on the inviolability of the Assembly, precisely because the Assembly had previously pronounced too emphatically in favour of General Cavaignac; precisely because that vote showed that six-sevenths of the Assembly were opposed by six-sevenths of the electors on this most vital question. He, moreover, contended that the Assembly was attacked in its dignity, when M. O. Barrot, representing as he did the opinions of the great majority of the constituency, boldly declared that it had lost all power of doing what was good and useful for the country. In such a situation, the Assembly might, it was true, overturn the Cabinet, but he (M. de Lamartine) considered such a course questionable and perilous, and that it were infinitely more noble and generous respectfully to withdraw before the manifestation of public opinion, and give play once more to universal suffrage, allowing another Assembly to be elected, which should indisputably represent the will of the people. —At the close, on summing up the votes delivered in the several bureaux, it appears that of 734 members present, 400 voted against the dissolution, and 334 for it. The contradiction between this and the vote of Friday in the Assembly is explained by the fact that the members absent from the bureaux belonged chiefly to the party who formed the majority on Friday. —The President, on Monday, visited the hospital of the Hôtel-Dieu, attended by a single aide-de-camp. The officials were taken by surprise. He then proceeded to the military hospital of the Val de Grâce, which he inspected in like manner. At both of these interesting institutions he expressed his satisfaction to the directors and medical officers, and particularly to the sisters of charity, at the order which prevailed throughout every department. —The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles of the 12th says, that Government have sent new instructions to Admiral Baudin, commanding the Mediterranean squadron.

SPAIN.—The *Daily News* says:—"A letter from the frontiers of Catalonia, of the 11th instant, announces that a sanguinary engagement between the Queen's troops, commanded by General de la Concha, and the insurgents, headed by Cabrera, took place on the 7th inst., between Vich and St. Hippolyte. Between 600 and 700 men of both forces were put hors de combat. The letter adds, that Col. Viver had captured thirty-two of a band of forty Republicans, with ammunition and horses. Sir C. Napier and the fleet arrived in the Tagus on the 4th inst., at three p.m., after encountering very boisterous weather, and had to perform five days' quarantine. The 'Stromboli' came in from the fleet on the day previous, and the 'Plumper' not until early on the 8th, having parted company off the Binlings.

SARDINIA.—The *Opinione*, of Turin, states that the Sardinian Government intends to form a foreign legion, composed chiefly of Corsicans, French, Poles, and Spaniards; and that the Government has the certainty of having one of the best of the French generals, if necessary, as commander-in-chief of the army.

ROMAN STATES.—The *Alba*, of Florence, of the 9th, publishes some letters from Leghorn of the same date, repeating the statement, that the Pope had excommunicated the Roman people. —A report was prevalent at Florence, on the 9th, that a reactionary movement had broken out at Rome, and that a part of the civic guard had had a collision with the reactionary parties. —The Constituante was proclaimed at Ancona on the 31st ult., under a salute of 101 guns. Letters from Bologna, of the 6th inst., direct attention to the movements of the Austrians, who are concentrating large bodies of troops at Piacenza, Modena, and Ferrara, supposed to be with a view of armed intervention in the Roman States in aid of the King of Naples.

GERMANY.—**DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.**—The Vienna mail of the 10th instant has reached us (*Daily News*). The statement that Kossuth had fled to Debreczin, with the regalia of Hungary and the bank-note press, is confirmed by the *Breslauer Zeitung*, which adds, that he has been joined by the Committee of Defence, and by those members of the Diet who had declared the throne of Hungary vacant, and that his partisans are some 12,000

strong. On the 6th instant, the 1st army corps of the Imperial troops left Pesth for Debreczin. —In opposition to ministers, the Diet at Kremsier voted, on the 8th instant, by a majority of 196 to 99, the following motion, which is tantamount to a vote of want of confidence: "Resolved, that the Diet declare that it discerns with regret, in the statement of Ministers made on the 4th instant, previous to the commencement of the debate on the first section of the fundamental law, a statement in consequence of which the utterance of the most loyal sentiments, during the voting of that paragraph, will appear as a forced opinion, and not as a free unshackled decision—a deviation from the principle of free expression of opinion—a deviation, moreover, incompatible with the dignity of free representatives of the people, and at variance with the position of the Constituent Diet as admitted by the imperial manifestos of June 3 and 6, 1848." After rejecting a motion for proceeding to the order of the day, and voting the motion as above given, the Diet broke up in great excitement. —The *Breslauer Zeitung* asserts that the Ministerial decree had arrived in Prague, by which the university of that city is declared to be a Slavonian one, and all professors appointed by the state are ordered to impart instructions in the Bohemian language. It is thought all the German students and professors will leave Prague, *en masse*, as their countrymen did once before, in the time of Huss.

IRELAND.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY.—The rumour about Lord Clarendon leaving Ireland finds no credence in Dublin in circles which ought to be acquainted with changes in the administration. It is, however, well known that Sir James Graham is most anxious to try his powers with the "Irish difficulty;" and it is believed that if even he had a share in an Irish Government, that he would pursue a far more liberal policy than might be supposed from his antecedent course in politics.

MORE WRITS OF ERROR.—The case of Gogarty and others, convicted during the war mania of illegal drilling and training to arms, promises to cut out more work for the lawyers. At the rising of the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, the assignments of error on the part of Gogarty were handed in, but not read. The principal objections relate to the alleged defects of the indictment against the prisoner, for not negating the exceptions in the statute in reference to those tried for illegally drilling.

THE CHOLERA AT BELFAST is fast pursuing its course, without any perceptible change. Ten cases were reported on Saturday; but only three on Monday.

STATE OF TRADE.—**MANCHESTER, JAN. 16.**—We have little or no change to report in the cloth market to-day. Prices are maintained with great steadiness, and stocks are exceedingly light. In yarns, however, there is a marked diminution of the firmness recently prevailing. Spinners, whose engagements are running out, show a disposition to abate somewhat from the prices asked last week, and with such parties fresh contracts can be entered upon at a decline of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. on last Tuesday's rates. The market generally exhibits signs of a want of animation. Business at Macclesfield, Middleton, and other places in the district is reported to be still improving. —*Manchester Examiner.*

CARDIGAN BOROUGH ELECTION.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"We are likely to have a severe contest here. Three candidates are in the field—the Hon. Mr. Vaughan, brother to the Earl of Lisburne; Mr. John S. Harford, of Bristol, who was defeated in 1841 by the late member; and Mr. Pryse, who has been invited by the Aberystwith voters. The friends of Mr. J. S. Harford were at Aberystwith on Wednesday last, he having arrived from Bristol on Tuesday. The whole of Cardigan has been canvassed by him. That is his stronghold. It is not expected that Mr. Vaughan will proceed to the poll.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTION.—The Right Hon. Sir F. Baring has issued his address to the electors, in which he says—"I shall have to enforce economy in the establishments of the dockyard. I know how painful the task of reduction always is, and how heavily it presses on personal interests, but when done it must be done fairly, and I cannot exempt Portsmouth on personal grounds."

The Marquis of Anglesea is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in place of Earl Talbot.

CHOLERA.—Yesterday, the Board of Health received reports of the following fresh cases:—Wapping, 1; St. John's, Southwark, 2; Carlisle, 6, 1 fatal; Wakefield, 4, 3 fatal; Binfield, 1; Edinburgh, 3, 2 fatal; Glasgow, 53, 20 fatal; Jedburgh, 1 fatal; Bonhill, 1; Selkirk, 1 fatal; Cumnock, 3; Cambuslang, 3 fatal. Total new cases, 78; deaths, 31.

FINANCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM.—Spirited meetings were held on Monday evening, at Norwich and Sheffield, for the purpose of establishing local associations to co-operate with those of Liverpool and Manchester.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Since last Monday we are well supplied with Foreign grain and Irish Oats, and the weather being very mild, with the day fast approaching for the liberation of all Grain and Flour now under lock, our buyers confine their purchases to immediate want, so that business is very limited.

Arrivals this week: Wheat, 710 qrs. English; 8,460 qrs. Foreign; Barley, 2,938 qrs. English; 2,670 qrs. Foreign; Oats, 2,790 qrs. English; 15,130 qrs. Irish; 2,160 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 970 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X., Swansea." It is a delicate question, but we do not see that it involves any principle.

"One of the Middle Classes." We laid the paper out for insertion, but owing to some oversight, it has been placed with rejected communications and lost.

"E. H. H." The wife may claim a moiety we believe, and the daughter the rest—but it is a case for legal advice.

"An Enquirer." Hullab's system.

The report of the Leeds Evangelical Alliance Meeting will not be used.

The lines on "Retrograde Motion" limp somewhat.

"A Subscriber" should apply to Centenary-hall—we are not in possession of their secrets.

"L. B. Sower" mistook our reference—it was not to his letter, but to that of one of our earliest correspondents.

"A Constant Reader." We are unable to help him.

"J. R. Prior." Received—such as we approve will be inserted as opportunity occurs.

"J. W." of Perth; "An Independent Minister;" "L. B. Sower;" "W. H. Lyndall;" "Theophilus," of St. Alban's; "R. B. E.;" "A Watchman;" "An Impartial Observer;" and "S. V. P.;" all on the subject of "The Working Classes and Religious Institutions," are hereby acknowledged. Some of them would have appeared this week, but that our Title-page and Index limits our space. We shall give as many as we can reasonably make room for in a single number next week—and shall probably close the discussion of the question, so far as our columns are concerned, the week following. Few of our correspondents have been, or will be, excluded, for any other cause than want of room.

The review of Mr. Noel's "Essay on the Union of Church and State," which appeared in our number for December 27, has, with the kind permission of the author and publishers, been thrown into the form of a tract, and may be had of Miall and Cockshaw for 1d. each (or by post 2d.), or 7s. per 100.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1849.

SUMMARY.

WITH a flourish of trumpets, excessively loud for the occasion, the *Times* of Monday last informed its readers, that the Ministerial arrangements consequent on the death of Lord Auckland have been completed by the appointment of Sir Francis Thornhill Baring to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. It seems that the delay which has taken place in the filling-up of this vacant post was occasioned by "a laudable attempt, on the part of Lord John Russell, to strengthen his Administration," by introducing into it Sir James Graham. The Cumberland Baronet was, of course, much obliged; but, on the whole, would rather not, at least just at present. "It is the misfortune of the Whigs," we are told, "as well as their strength and their glory, that long adherence to the same political traditions has welded their leading houses into near family connexion; but Lord John Russell has not neglected any opportunity which has been afforded him, to show that, in choosing his colleagues, he looked beyond his relations." This is inimitably rich. Lord John actually distributes some of the offices of Government amongst persons who have no claim upon him on account of family ties. We should have thought that fitness for office should have guided his choice in any case—and that the mere fact of looking "beyond relations" when pleaded as praise, implies a prevailing habit of looking amongst them in the first instance. Certain it is, that the able men of the Whig party have seldom been admitted into their family Cabinet—and not less certain, that men who are not able, but who possess the recommendation of connexion with the "welded" houses, find their way to high offices of State. The financial abilities of Sir Charles Wood, we suspect, have far less to do with his retention of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, than his relationship, by marriage, with Earl Grey—and the non-appointment of Lord Minto to the Admiralty may be far less

owing to Whig disinterestedness, than to the rough protest against it which appeared in the *Times*. We judge from what has taken place, that the Peel party are not disposed to a piecemeal amalgamation with the Whigs, and that the Whigs are not yet prepared for all the resignation of office which must follow upon a complete coalition. To this, however, it is probable that another session will drive them.

The Manchester demonstration in favour of financial and representative reform, came off on Wednesday evening in the Free-trade Hall. The attendance, we gather from the allusions of the chairman, George Wilson, Esq., was equal to that of the most exciting days of the League, and the spirit of the immense audience not less enthusiastic. Mr. Cobden was in full feather. We have seldom perused a speech of his with more satisfaction or with deeper interest. His "unadorned eloquence," and his masculine sense, told with vast effect upon the understanding of the assembly, and will go far to gain public opinion in favour of his proposal. It is clear that all parties interested in a large national expenditure are most enraged with the Member for the West Riding, on account of the definiteness of his project. They could almost have concurred in a resolution of retrenchment had no specific sum been mentioned, and had it been limited by an acknowledgment of the necessity of keeping our warlike establishment in an efficient state. But reduction of taxation at the rate of £10,000,000 to begin with, scares them not a little. Hence the numerous attempts to divert Mr. Cobden from his purpose, or failing in this, to cover it with contempt. We are glad to find that he is not likely to give in, or to retreat from the ground which he has so skilfully as well as boldly taken up. Happily, he knows better than most agitators, how to stick to his point. The result will be, that small cheeseparing reforms will find no favour—and even large ones must be carefully prepared, and distinctly justified, in order to succeed. The first blow has been well struck, and has told home—it must, of course, be vigorously followed up in quick succession by others.

Mr. Wakley, as coroner, is investigating the causes of the tragedy at Drouet's establishment, Tooting. From the evidence hitherto given, no great surprise need be felt at the extensive mortality which cholera has inflicted upon the poor little inmates. The Poor-law Board, we fear, are not very alive to their duties in such matters. We have before us, at this moment, a copy of correspondence between Charles Cochrane, Esq., and the Board, on the "farming" of the poor, and of some of its results in Marlborough-house, Peckham, belonging to the City of London Union—in which the authorities evince a marvellous jealousy of humane interference on the part of any unofficial personage. It is not, it would seem, until some serious loss of life has excited public sympathy that inquiry into these outlying establishments is undertaken—and disgraceful facts brought under the notice of the Board by private information, even upon the best evidence, are connived at, or, at any rate, not probed. We might have imputed this backwardness to inquire to multiplicity of business, but the tone of the official correspondence with Mr. Cochrane leads us to surmise that there are other and more influential causes. We hope Mr. Wakley will push his investigation to the very bottom, and trace the blame of such wholesale manslaughter up to its source.

The only other domestic topic which claims notice at our hands is, the movement of lay Churchmen in the South-west against the Puseyist tendencies of the Bishop of Exeter, and in favour of a moderate Church reform, to the extent at least of revising the liturgy, rubric, canons, &c., of the Establishment. They have memorialized the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has returned them a civil answer, full of strong reasons for doing nothing. His Grace's reply was presented to a large public meeting, held at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, on the 11th instant, and seems to have satisfied those present, inasmuch as thanks were unanimously voted to the Archbishop. The chief feature in the proceedings, however, was the adoption of a petition to the Queen, deprecating Puseyism in the Church, adverting to the encouragement of it by the bishop of the diocese, citing such parts of their own memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury and of his reply, as a full statement of the case seemed to require, and humbly praying that her Majesty "will be graciously pleased to direct the adoption of such measures with a view to an authoritative and Protestant determination of the sense of the liturgy in all its parts, and also for defining the ceremonial of the Church in conformity to established usage, as to her Majesty's wisdom may seem best calculated to obtain those desirable objects." We are glad to observe signs of life in any quarter, even in the Establishment—but we must say, our satisfaction at its existence is closely allied with pity and even contempt for those who thus exhibit it. To see some hundreds of sensible people agreeing to implore the Queen to settle for them their

Church order, and to save their Protestantism, makes one feel that the slavery imposed by a State-church upon her members is of a kind which positively destroys their manhood. These good, submissive, unsouled Churchmen, want the British Anti-state-church Association amongst them. Its deputations, however, cannot be everywhere in a single season, nor anywhere without incurring expense. We commend, therefore, to the serious notice of our friends the short note, inserted in another column, of Mr. J. C. Williams, the Secretary, and we back his suggestion with our heartiest approval.

The French Constituent Assembly have somewhat unexpectedly affirmed the principle of an early dissolution. The motion was carried, it is true, by but a bare majority, but in the present state of the public mind, that decision may be regarded as final. In this matter we recognise, with much pleasure, a recourse to the mild and peaceful mode of gaining a purpose which is more characteristic of England than of France. The petitions and remonstrances of the provinces have evidently told upon the Legislature, and all the more effectually, because they have not been seconded by an appeal to force. Although disappointing to the intriguers who are busy plotting for the restoration of monarchy, the improvement upon former practice will be hailed by the true friends of France as an indication of progress. The National Assembly will, in all probability, quietly abdicate its functions in April or May next, having passed only one or two of the more important organic laws. It seems that the grand scheme of Thiers and his Orleanist and Legitimist allies, is to make the new President as unpopular as possible, and thereby pave the way for a Bourbon triumph, in the person of Henry V., with the grandson of Louis Philippe as his successor to the throne. That the French people are tired of the "Republic" cannot be denied; but they are still more averse to any further sudden changes. What they want, and are beginning generally to demand, is less government, and, as a consequence, less taxation. We do not believe that the bureaucratic and selfish class of politicians, of which M. Thiers is the head, are more in favour with the intelligent classes than the late Ministry. Peace and retrenchment are as popular on the other side of the Channel as on this, and no administration can long sustain itself in France which does not attempt the Herculean task of equalizing the income and expenditure of the country. No wonder, therefore, that the ex-Ministers of Louis Philippe, who have been bred in an extravagant school, should hesitate to grasp the reins of office.

The clouds seem gathering around the Italian peninsula, and involve its future destiny in uncertainty and gloom. From the active naval preparations making at Marseilles it is inferred that the French Government contemplate an expedition to Civita Vecchia on behalf of the Pope. It is more likely that a quadron of observation will be sent to the coast of Italy, rather to prevent or forestall the active intervention of Austria and Naples at Rome, than to reinstate his Holiness in the Papal chair.

The surrender of the capital of Hungary to the Austrian General, without a blow, is a prelude to the final subjugation of that country, and the extinction of its separate independence. From its easy conquest by Prince Windischgrätz it would seem that the great bulk of the people did not very cordially sympathize with the insurgent leaders. Kossuth and the Hungarian aristocracy fought rather for nationality and privileges than for freedom. While loudly demanding their own rights, they oppressed Croatia, and aided in the re-conquest of Lombardy. Their sympathies were purely selfish, and their defeat has excited but little regret.

In its results upon other countries, the conquest of Hungary has an important bearing. Austria has, once more, recovered its supremacy as a military power. The semblance, and only the semblance, of the representative system is preserved at Kremsier, where any allusion to popular rights is rebuked as heterodox. In fact, all the fine promises of the young Emperor seem to be already forgotten, and will scarcely be fulfilled when Windischgrätz returns to Vienna, flushed with recent victories. But it is in Italy that the fall of Pesth will tell with most effect. The truce with the King of Sardinia will shortly expire, and nothing has been yet decided as to the future settlement of Lombardy and Venice. If report speaks truly, Radetski burns to lead his forces to the gates of Turin, and waits only the news of the subjugation of Hungary to assume the offensive. The despatch of a French squadron to Italy on receipt of the news from Hungary, would seem to be designed as a check upon Austrian ambition. Whether or not the flames of war are again to be lit on the plains of Italy, it is at least some satisfaction that our own Government will not venture to interfere in face of recent demonstrations of popular opinion.

The Austrian Government, confident in its strength, proposes to itself another task—the re-

establishment of the old Germanic Confederation as it existed before the March revolution. This is a distinct call upon the Central Government to dissolve, and upon the German National Assembly to abdicate its functions. Such a decided reactionary step would, no doubt, be acceptable to the King of Prussia, as well as to the Austrian Government. But neither the Frankfort Assembly, nor the German people, will be disposed to submit to so insolent a demand. The relations of Austria to the German empire are, therefore, not likely at present to be clearly defined.

REFORM, RETRENCHMENT, AND NON-INTERVENTION.

SUCH was the motto emblazoned upon the Whig banner of 1830-31. With these talismanic words they filled up the promissory note with which they purchased the aid of the people to secure for themselves the possession of power. The cry was understood to be a pithy exposition of Whig policy—the short but comprehensive creed of enlightened Liberalism—the bond of union between patriotic statesmen and the people whom they aspired to rule. During full two-thirds of the interval between then and now, the Whigs have been in office, and it is curious to observe the manner in which they have honoured their own engagement. They have given us a reform in the representation which after some seventeen years' trial returns a House of Commons, a majority of whose members owe their seats to aristocratic influence, and nearly a third of whom are connected by ties of blood with the peerage. They have given us retrenchment in the shape of £10,000,000 as an addition to our annual expenditure. They have given us non-intervention in the sense of meddling with the affairs of nearly every State in Europe, and of bringing us more than once within so short a distance of war as to embolden them to ask, and induce the country to grant, large successive augmentations of our military and naval forces. And now others have snatched up the wand which Whiggery long since threw aside—and the *Times* and the *Spectator*, the foremost advocates of the triad of political principles which constituted Liberalism in earlier days, indulge in, the first a laugh, the last a sneer, at the marvellous greenness of that popular leader who would have them realized as well as professed.

The great demonstration in favour of financial and representative reform made last week in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, has, of course, elicited much, and very various, comment; and Mr. Cobden's speech, which was a vindication of his "National Budget," and a strikingly effective one, has had its full share of friendly and unfriendly criticism. The *Spectator* carries off the palm for lofty pretence. In truth, the pragmatical air of this journal, the unbounded self-esteem which it displays, and the tone of intellectual Pharisaism which runs through its effusions, have become quite amusing. Of genius for statesmanship our degenerate age can furnish but two specimens—the *Spectator* and, perhaps, Peel—the latter, however, very much beholden to the former. As to Cobden, he is a dexterous agitator, and may grow to be a dangerous one—but, save the mark! who would think of attributing to him the tiniest jot of administrative wisdom? Why, his temerity is that of a school-boy, and his simplicity, if it be simplicity, that of an imbecile. He is well enough for the meridian of Manchester, to make manufacturers gape, and merchants applaud—but the crudities which such people will swallow must not be offered to the cool, dispassionate, practical, philosophic *Spectator*. What is it, then, that Mr. Cobden proposes? Retrenchment down to the point from which the Whigs once undertook to start—and non-intervention, according to the interpretation of Whig professions, instead of deeds. When the Whigs were far less practical in their aims than Mr. Cobden is at present, they had the strenuous support of the *Spectator* as wise statesmen. Now, however, for proposing less than they promised, Mr. Cobden shows a contemptible lack of judgment.

It would be well if people generally were accustomed to bear in mind that whenever the lion is represented as having the worst of it in the combat, the lion was not the painter. Statesmanship, with most of our journalists, means policy when it is uppermost—whilst it is yet struggling, it is not statesmanship, but agitation. The *Spectator*, who about a month ago called for some bold object of political pursuit, and justly denounced the retail propensities of the age, no sooner meets with a response than, in the very spirit which it had rebuked, it higgles, and carps, and calls for particulars, and without waiting for them, says, "This is nothing better than romance." But we should be glad to learn what it is that entitles this and other journalists to pronounce as crude and impracticable every plan which may chance to be frowned upon by the present House of Commons? The total repeal of the corn-laws, now lauded by all as a measure of statesmanship worthy of our country and our age, was, not many years since, as unfeasible a thing in the estimation of Parliament, as

mad a freak of middle-class temerity, as a large reduction of our military and naval establishments will be next session. And whilst it was wrestling with opposition, there were not a few—the *Spectator* amongst them—who, conceiving it to be their special mission to put other men's purposes into a practical shape, suggested the expediency of a compromise—black-mail, for example, to the landlords—and who pitied the fatuity of the orator who insisted upon the whole claim or nothing. They were wrong then—why should they necessarily be right now? What hinders the retrenchment proposed by Mr. Cobden but the temper of the House of Commons, and the opposition of the leaders of both parties? Supposing all that to have been taken by the Manchester men into their account, as obstructions which may be removed, what then? Why, then, we suppose the aristocrats who are compelled to adopt Cobden's budget will have that credit for statesmanship which is refused to him. Thus it is that aristocracy in this country, countenanced therein by our most powerful journals, invariably denounce as folly what they wish to prevent, and when they can prevent it no longer, appropriate to themselves the praise of consummate wisdom for making a virtue of their necessity.

But there are other modes of imposition resorted to by newspapers affecting great calmness and impartiality of judgment, against which it may be necessary to caution the public. The *Times* of Tuesday furnishes a capital instance. "Let not one farthing," it says, "be spent either in the army, or in the navy, or in the dockyards, which can be spared from the necessities of these services—but, on the other hand, let no rash or dishonest parsimony impair the present strength of indispensable establishments, or entail disproportionate expenditure on our future ones." Why, the whole agitation turns upon what are, and what are not, the necessities of our services—and whether our establishments should, or should not, be maintained in their present strength. Mr. Cobden says "No," and assigns cogent reasons for what he says. The present outlay, he affirms, is not wanted for the protection of commerce—for three-fourths of the force which it supports is employed in backing up diplomatic intermeddlings with the affairs of other countries. It is not needed to shield us from wrong or insult—for the ability of a nation to redress the one, or to resent the other, is measured, not by the forces which it actually keeps on foot, but by the moral and material resources known to be at its command. The commerce of the United States is as free, and her political honour as fully secured, as our own can be, although her "indispensable establishments" are dwarfish compared with ours. Now the proper answer to Mr. Cobden would be to show that what is a necessity for Great Britain, in order to the maintenance of her character, and the protection of her commerce, is not a necessity for our Transatlantic neighbour. But such a reply it would be difficult to fortify against successful assault. The question, therefore, is boldly begged from the beginning—the terms made use of are intended to preclude inquiry just where inquiry is most loudly called for—and "the present strength of our establishments," settled by the executive, increased year after year on special pleas, and never diminished when even the plausibility of those pleas is gone, is quietly assumed to be the very lowest which any man but a demagogue would consider "indispensable."

One more trick of the press we must expose, and we have done. It consists in identifying public opinion with the maxims which prevail in our West-end Clubs, and Government Offices. John Bull is represented as a very busy personage, intent upon being "cock of the walk" in Europe, given to meddle where his services are not asked for, prone to take offence, and proud of any opportunity of parading his great power—and the inference drawn is, that John Bull must needs "pay for his whistle." Now, really, "this is too bad." If any one thing more than another distinguishes the people of this country, it is their entire absorption in domestic affairs, and their utter indifference to, and, in most cases, ignorance of, foreign politics. To them it is a matter of trivial concern whether the Court at Lisbon, or at Madrid, succeed or fail in making good their encroachments upon popular liberty—whether Naples lose Sicily or retain it—whether Russia or France obtain diplomatic ascendancy at Athens—whether the Pope remain at Gaeta, or find his way back to Rome—whether Hungary be subjected to the Imperial sway of Austria, or win its independence—or whether Schleswig Holstein be under German or Danish control. If the people of England do care a button for the decision of these questions, ten to one their sympathies run in an opposite direction to those of our Foreign Office. These, nevertheless, are the subjects of diplomatic dispute which create the necessity for our large military and naval establishments. Were we but fairly represented, the incessant officiousness of the British Cabinet would be instantly rebuked. It is certainly hard, to have our mouths stopped, and

then to be told that what is done in our name, and in opposition to our own wishes, proceeds from our own litigious temper, and must be paid for accordingly. Mr. Cobden is taking pains to relieve us of that wrong, by summoning the people of Great Britain to speak for themselves. Manchester has gallantly led the way—let other towns follow as becomes them, and our leading journals will speedily discover that there are other aspects under which to look at practical and comprehensive statesmanship.

THE GAS MONOPOLY.

THE consumers of gas in this city, and the contributors to the lighting rates, are again bestirring themselves to secure a cheaper and better supply of that indispensable article. If their combined efforts shall be conducted on a liberal and comprehensive plan, without any petty or parochial jealousies—and if they pursue their simple but important object without being seduced by the vague promises of scheming charlatans on the one hand, or at all daunted by the apparently unassailable indifference of the great chartered monopolies on the other hand—we are clearly of opinion that this, as well as every other just and necessary agitation, must be attended with certain, if not immediate, success.

The simplest reference to the statistics of the city and its liberties is sufficient to show the great injustice now perpetrated upon the inhabitants by the companies which enjoy the practical monopoly of furnishing their public and private lights with gas. The cheapness of the supply must be regulated, as in all other commodities, by the extent of the demand. Here we have, at any rate, one of the best, if not the very best, market, so to speak, in the kingdom for this especial commodity. The density of the population, and the vast number of streets, alleys, lanes, and courts, with their innumerable public and private requirements, all within, comparatively, a very limited space, offer advantages, and present facilities, to both producer and consumer, which are nowhere else to be found. We need hardly remind our readers that the longer a "main" is, the more expensive must it be; therefore, when the main is short, and the supplies from it exceedingly numerous, the distribution of the gas should be proportionably cheap and economical. Thanks, however, to the blundering recklessness and wasteful mismanagement, which seem to be a fatality, characterising everything connected with our civic economy, the inhabitants of the City pay more for their gas than they do in the suburbs; and instead of their getting the best possible article, at the cheapest rate, and in abundant quantity, they are actually—due regard being had to prime cost and demand—worse off in these respects than in any of the provincial towns of the kingdom.

It is established by the most eminent scientific authorities that 1,000 cubic feet of gas can be manufactured for less than two shillings; and that, if retailed to the consumer at a price of four shillings per 1,000 cubic feet, the profit, after allowing for every sort or kind of expense, would, in a place like this city, amount to nearly 15 per cent. We need not advert to improved methods of scientific manipulation—to the reduction in the prices of iron and other materials—or to the greater value of the secondary productions of conversion here, than elsewhere.

The present price of six shillings is, therefore, exorbitant. When remonstrances have been long and vainly urged against any unfairness and injustice, the parties more especially aggrieved have the remedy in their own hands. The wisdom of the Legislature recognises the law of competition. Where the supreme authority has delegated high powers and privileges, their continued abuse, in a free country like ours, where the laws of combination, and the powers of voluntary association, are so well understood and so constantly acted upon, will be speedily counteracted by the introduction of competency and responsible interests. And thus it rests with the people themselves to crush the power and destroy the spirit of any monopoly, however rampant or subtle.

We do not see why the gas-consumers of this city should not take the matter into their own hands—or, at least, constitute the most essential portion of an association, having for its object the production and distribution of gas. If what we have asserted be true, there is a fair field lying open to them for the investment of capital, and for their more peculiar benefit, in a cheaper, better, and more abundant supply of this necessary of life.

In conclusion. While we object to isolated and circumscribed arrangements, we have no notion of substituting one grinding monopoly for another. In any future act for the City, the maximum price of gas should be fixed at 3s. 9d. per 1,000 cubic feet; and a clause introduced, by the surveying officers appointed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, to prevent the sale of any new company to any old company, and forbidding their entering into any compact to fix a rate for sale of gas, or to sell gas to different customers at different prices. The safety and com-

fort of the public would clearly require some such provisions, especially when there are, or were, some fifteen gas companies co-existent in this metropolis.

We may possibly have occasion to recur to this subject. In the meantime, we submit these remarks and suggestions to the consideration of all parties concerned.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

WE have in our hands a synopsis of lectures delivered, we believe, on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, by Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P., on Prison Discipline. It is a document which might bear criticism, if we were disposed to offer it, and, for an *avant courier*, singularly communicative and interesting. We prefer, however, to postpone our observations until next week, when we shall have an opportunity of commenting upon the lectures themselves. The topic is one of great interest and of national importance, and Mr. Pearson, we believe, has given to it several years' close attention.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(From a Paris Correspondent.)

The portentous events that have lately taken place in France, and some other continental states, being calculated to make our countrymen turn their eyes homewards, and to consider what is amiss and requires alteration in their political and social condition, I venture to devote this letter to the state of our own country as recently viewed by eminent French writers. And as our journalists are so very free, and not always over fair, in their estimates of France, no offence can be taken at seeing England judged in its turn by foreigners fully competent to form a just appreciation of it.

In his "History of Civilization in Europe," a work which embodies some of his prelections at the Sorbonne, when he was a persecuted Professor under the Restoration, M. Guizot has remarked:—

"Whoever observes with any degree of attention the English national genius, is struck with a double fact. On the one hand, he perceives a soundness of practical sense and utility; and on the other, an absence of general ideas and of elevation of mind on theoretical questions. Whether it is an English work on history, jurisprudence, or any other subject, that we open, we very rarely find the great and fundamental reasons of things at all treated of. In all things, especially in political science, pure doctrine, philosophy, and science properly so called, have flourished more luxuriantly on the continent than in England; their flights, at all events, have been more noble and vigorous; and we cannot doubt that the different character of the development of civilization in the two regions has mainly conduced to this result."

As an illustration of M. Guizot's observations, I shall quote a few passages from a well-known work on Ireland, published here a few years ago by M. Gustave de Beaumont, late Ambassador in England, wherein will be found general views, enunciated in a spirit of philosophy and unqualified freedom, beyond what is to be seen in the works of any English writer of the same standard as M. de Beaumont.

"Ireland is a small country, in which some of the grandest questions of politics, of religion, and of humanity, are now being debated.

"There certainly exists in our day no political phenomena more imposing and worthy of attention than the progress of the principle of democracy in every society.

"This principle seizes on every people, works its way into every empire; under one form or another, republican or monarchical, free or absolute, it carries into every country the maxim of civil and political equality; it lays hold on every mind, it reaches all conditions, penetrates into every class and every rank; it establishes itself in the manners, from the manners it passes into the laws; it changes the face of the world; the movement which it imparts is constant, general, universal; but it is not every where the same. While before the influence of this pervading principle the greater part of the aristocracies of Europe fall down, and present to the eye only decomposition or ruins—some struck down at a single blow, others reversed slowly; the first, resigned to perish, sink without an effort—the other, subdued but still struggling; there exists a single country, England, where the aristocracy is still full of life and strength—where civil and political inequality, maintained in the laws, has been preserved entire in the manners; where old feudal privileges are singularly blended with the freshest and proudest liberties; so that in viewing the absolute dominion which birth and fortune there exercise, we would believe it to be behind all other nations, while, on considering the wealth and freedom of the people, we would pronounce it more advanced than the rest; where, in fine, the aristocracy is also attacked, but where it is sufficiently strong to make head against its adversary, or at least to dispute with it the victory, for a long time to come.

"The British aristocracy is the only one which is not a modern democracy a noble and worthy aristocracy. Unlike other privileged orders, that, weak and decrepid, whether by natural infirmity

or want of spirit, passively allow themselves to be strangled on their death-bed, the English aristocracy struggles boldly in defence of its rights, and shows sufficiently, by the energy and skill which it puts forth, that it will support its privileges to its dying hour. None is more popular than it, still none is more assailed, because none is so strong, or able, even while it resists, to extend its aggressions; and not only is the struggle which it sustains of the most violent and decided character, it is the most solemn and impressive which can be presented to our view; for while other aristocracies vegetate or retire into the shade, that of England lives and battles in open day, under the light of its liberties. In this point of social transformation, when two antagonist principles are at issue, it seems as if the English aristocracy remained the only champion of ancient privileges against all the powers of modern equality. It is assuredly a mighty combat that is waging—it is an imposing spectacle presented to the eye—it is an immense drama, unfolding its acts in the face of the world. Well, this combat, this spectacle, this drama, in which England plays so grand a part, has Ireland for its theatre.

"It is from Ireland that democracy sends over England the breath of its most ardent passions—it is from Ireland that come the blows most capable of shaking to its foundations the old edifice of the British constitution."

That the French Revolution of 1789 surpassed immeasurably, in its political and social results, the English Revolution of 1688, was easily shown by M. Guizot in the preface to his History of the latter; and yet English—at least Whig—writers almost invariably point to it as the consummation of all the changes that were possible or desirable in England. A glimpse of truth, however, occasionally escapes in the works of even party writers. The discreet Hallam lets out, by the way, that the English Revolution was "aristocratical in its character;" and Macaulay, in one of his eloquent articles in the "Edinburgh Review," admits that what it conquered was not liberty in the abstract, but "English liberty." Had not these writers been cramped with that spirit of conventionalism noticed by M. Guizot, they would have boldly stated that the Revolution was made by, and in the interest of, the aristocracy, and caused to pass into their hands all the power that was wrested from the Crown. The great blunder committed in that Revolution, as well as in the far more important one of 1688, was, as is observed by Beaumont in a passage formerly cited, in not changing the feudal laws of succession, or in not destroying the laws of privilege, of entail, and primogeniture. Even had entails only been put down, and primogeniture maintained, the dissipating tendencies of the higher classes would have done the rest; and property, with its accompaniment, power, would have had a free circulation, and prevented the formation of that formidable oligarchy, under whose pernicious dominion the country has so long groaned. All this has been clearly discerned and forcibly exposed by French publicists, from one of whose works—that of M. Sarraus, a member of the present National Assembly—I make the following quotation:—

"England has her great Charter, her Peers, and her Commons; that is to say, the worst of all governments—a mock representative one. Allowing for the changes effected by the Reform Act of 1831, England is still in the same political condition she was 150 years ago. Her revolutions ever led to a mere change of dynasties, and not of her political existence; they fortified the aristocratic principle, conferred fresh power on the nobility, and confirmed feudal rights, primogeniture, tithes, and monopolies.

"The French Revolution, on the contrary, introduced the democratic spirit into the law, laid the axe to the root of all feudal iniquities, and caused to spring out of the soil a whole generation of free men. The English Revolution stirred a country of a few thousand square miles; that of France convulsed the world. This is because the one was made by and for the aristocracy—the other by and for the people; because the one had its origin in the interests of a caste—the other in the convictions of a nation. The French Charter, even that of 1814, is pure reason compared to the problematic constitution of Britain. On the one side are seen superannuated usages, a social condition to be recast—a spurious liberty, unceasing toil, and a precarious future. On the other, a government with principles well defined, all the progress of modern civilization, and all the hopes of the future. What is required to regenerate England? A revolution, and how terrible a one! In a constitutional point of view, therefore, England and France are not bound together by the same principles—they march in different directions, they are not allied to each other.

"Nor is the situation of the two countries less dissimilar in a social and philosophical point of view. True, there exists in England generous spirits, men of enlarged and elevated views, suited to the progress of the age. But is it to the ascendancy of these chosen few that are due the rare conquests of English liberty? No, these advances were always the consequences of some urgent political necessity, never of reason or of justice. When, in 1793, the volcano of our revolution threw its lava over the English aristocracy, the Crown suggested to Parliament the taking into consideration of the Catholic

claims; but the danger once passed, there was no administration that was not hostile to emancipation. Thirty years later it required a crisis of an alarming nature, threatening the integrity of the empire, to wrest from the government the emancipation, incomplete as it was, of seven millions of its subjects.

"Analogous causes led to the Reform of 1831. France had just broken the sceptre of Charles X., and Old England herself thrilled with the deep sensation that pervaded Europe. The British Government having to choose betwixt civil war and the redress of centuries of abuses, conceded Reform; and when the revolutionary movement was stifled on the continent, it was no longer possible to revoke the concession. Emancipation and Reform were therefore solely the results of necessity and fear."

This is truthfully and bluntly spoken; but where is the most Radical English M.P. to be found, who would venture to express himself in the same terms, under the fear of being sent to Coventry; or, in other words, being thrust out of the pale of genteel society? And where is the English Viscount, with a lineage half as ancient as that of Chateaubriand, who, although he had the talent, would dare to write what I am about to extract from the "Essay on English Literature?"

"In the foregoing picture of ten centuries, how often have we beheld England destroyed before our eyes! And across how many revolutions have we not passed to reach the brink of a revolution (that of 1789) more vast and profound, and which will envelope posterity. I have seen England in its ancient manners and prosperity; I everywhere found the little solitary church, with its belfry—the country churchyard described by Gray—the narrow and sandy footpaths—the valleys covered with cattle—heaths dotted with sheep—parks, castles, and towns—few large woods—few birds—and the ocean breeze. These bore no resemblance to the plains of Andalusia, where I found old Christians and young lovers, amidst the proud remains of Moorish palaces, shaded by aloes and palms; nor to the Campagna of Rome, whose irresistible charm can never be forgotten. These waves and that sun were not as those that bathe and lighten the promontory where Plato taught his disciples—that Sunium where I heard the notes of the cricket as it seemed in vain to ask Minerva to restore the fires of her temple;—but finally, that England, such as I then saw it, encircled with its navies, covered with its herds, and filled with the recollections of its great men, was enchanting.

"At the present day, its valleys are darkened by the smoke of forges and factories, its highways have become rails of iron, on which the hissing engines—destructive of all poetical illusions, pursue their rapid course. Already Oxford and Cambridge, these nurseries of science, where the palms of glory formerly grew, are falling into neglect, and wear a deserted appearance; their colleges and gothic chapels, half-forsaken, afflict the sight. In their dusty cloisters, near to the sepulchral stones of the middle ages, rest forgotten the marble annals of those people of Greece that are now no more—ruins that keep watch on ruins.

"Society, such as it now is in England, will not continue to endure. According as education makes way among the people, the cancerous sore which has gnawed society since the beginning of the world, a sore which causes all the suffering and popular discontent which we see, will be detected. The too great inequality of ranks and fortunes was borne with so long as it was concealed, on the one side by ignorance, and on the other by the factitious organization of large towns; but so soon as that inequality comes to attract general attention, it will receive its death-blow.

"Reconstruct, if you can, aristocratic fictions; try to persuade the poor man, when he shall be able to read—him, to whom knowledge is daily supplied by the press scattering its lights in every town and village—try to persuade this individual, possessing the same information and intelligence as yourselves, that he ought to submit to all sorts of privations, while some one, his neighbour, enjoys without labour all the superfluities of life, and your efforts will be fruitless. Do not expect from the masses virtues which are beyond the force of humanity."

So also M. H. Passy, in his work on "Aristocracy," alluded to in my last, after pointing out, with the eyes of a statesman and economist, the manifold evils resulting from privilege, states in his chapter on England—

"Such are the economical results of institutions which have committed the destinies of England to a territorial aristocracy. A small number of families excessively rich, and a multitude of mere labourers, have displaced in her bosom the classes whose gradual prosperity formerly kept up harmony betwixt the several parts of the social body, and the disparities of power and wealth make their evils felt. No doubt, without the load of public taxes, the evil would not have been so extensive; still, without the continued action of an exclusive and interested system of legislation, the debt would not have weighed so heavily—and who knows even if it would have existed, for out of political elements differently combined would have arisen other doctrines, and another use would have been consequently made of the national resources. Aristocratical institutions—in these alone do we behold the causes of the sores with which England is tormented: it is to these that the knife of the operator must be boldly applied. The abolition of the law of primogeniture—a reform in Parliament which shall elevate the democracy—these are the sole and



only means of ensuring to that country a prosperity at once durable, and worthy of the enlightenment of the people. To all the palliative measures hitherto imagined may be aptly applied the words of Luther, 'They cure the warts, and leave untouched the ulcers, or even envenom them still more.'

In reference to these quotations from French writers, which I could easily multiply, I shall "point the moral" by a couplet from Burns:—

"Oh, would but Heaven that giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

Paris, 13th Jan., 1849.

W.

FINANCIAL REFORM.—"Emeritus" continues his letters in the *Times* on financial reform for the army. In Saturday's number he proposes three kinds of economical saving—first, a re-organization of the infantry regiments at home and abroad, which, by diminishing the number of officers, will effect a reduction in the expense of £100,979; second, a thinning of the number of brevet-generals (by not filling vacancies)—a reduction of, say £6,000; third, a lightening of the military pension-list, by the civil employment of retired officers and private soldiers—£182,500; total of the three items, £289,479.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The numbers of those who have bathed at the model Bath and Washhouse Establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel, to the 30th December, 1848, are:—First-class, warm, at 6d. each, 15,914; first-class, cold, at 3d. each, 1,832; second-class, warm, at 2d. each, 53,617; and second-class, cold, at 1d. each, 9,466: total, 80,829. Not one-fifth of the full accommodation which the building will afford has been brought into use. The works are proceeded with as the funds at the disposal of the committee permit, and additions to those funds will be a serviceable contribution towards the welfare of the poorer classes.

ONE OF THE LAST GENERATION.—Mr. John Major, formerly an eminent publisher in Fleet-street, died on Tuesday morning week, at his apartment in the Charterhouse; aged sixty-seven years. Though unprosperous in business in his later life, he retained to the last the respect of all who knew him, and the more solid regard of many attached friends. In literature he was known as the editor of a splendid edition of Walton's "Angler," and of Ireland's "Hogarth," with notes. His trifles in poetry also were not without merit. Through the friendship of the late Hon. Thomas Grenville, Mr. Major obtained, about seven years since, a brotherhood in the Charterhouse; where he spent the close of an active and useful life in comfort, and died in peace.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MENAI STRAITS.—On Tuesday week, on the Menai Straits, near the town of Carnarvon, one of the ferry-men had gone to fetch a boat which had been undergoing repair, and, having obtained it, he proceeded to the ferryhouse on the Carnarvon side, in order to take in passengers prior to crossing the water. On his arrival at the ferryhouse, he found three men waiting for a passage; these were taken on board, and at about ten at night the boat started on her voyage to the Anglesea shore. Shortly after another, a larger and more commodious vessel, left the ferryhouse to cross the Straits. This boat succeeded in reaching the opposite shore in safety; but, on their arrival, it was found that the first vessel had not reached her destination. As it blew a heavy gale, it was at once conjectured that an accident had occurred, and immediate steps were taken to obtain some tidings of the missing boat. All efforts, however, proved ineffectual; and, as time wore on, it became but too apparent that the boat, with all on board, had been lost. The next day the boat was found on the sand-banks, much shattered. One of the bodies only has been recovered.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN SCOTLAND.—Late on Sunday week, it blew a gale, the sea rose to a tremendous height, and the consequences to shipping were serious. The "Union," of Stonehaven, was wrecked at the mouth of the harbour; the "Mansfield," of Aberdeen, from Hartlepool, shared the same fate among the rocks at Brotherton; the "Blossom," on entering the harbour, was considerably injured; the "Venus," Henderson, which had sailed for London with a cargo of grain, was obliged to put back, and on entering the harbour had her rudder and rudder-post carried away. Throughout the day on Tuesday the storm somewhat abated, but towards night renewed with, if possible, increased violence, and was again attended with melancholy results. There was a strong gale from the South East, the sea running so high that for some distance from the shore no vessel could live in it. Accordingly, on Wednesday afternoon vessel after vessel was lost upon the beach, within sight of the townspeople. One man was carried off the pier by a tremendous wave and drowned. At Stonehaven, the lower part of the town was inundated. At Peterhead the loss of life and property was disastrous. On Wednesday afternoon fifteen individuals proceeded to the north pier, for the purpose of securing some vessels which had broken from their moorings. The sea ran very high, when suddenly all of them were swept off and sunk. The dead bodies have all been got except one, that of Captain Hogg. Captain Annand was also among the number; the rest, we believe, were labouring men, probably belonging to the seafaring class. Another account represents the number lost at 17. This awful calamity following so soon after that of August last, will bear very hard on the town of Peterhead; and many families will be thrown into the deepest affliction.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

TRADE OF FRANCE IN 1848.

(From the *Daily News*.)

A recent number of the *Moniteur* has put the world in possession of a statistical document which ought to become a leading State paper with the writers of French history. Drawn up with much of the elaborate, but, after all, rude ingenuity which distinguishes the fiscal legislature of our neighbours, it exhibits, for the first eleven months of 1848, the extent of the foreign trade of France as regards the exports, imports, and shipping coming under the cognizance of the Customs.

The results are as curious as they are important, and they enable us to correct several impressions as to the state of the commerce of France since the events of February, which have originated in rumour, have gathered strength from repetition, and are more or less erroneous.

The first features of the return which arrest attention are the enormous defalcation in the revenue derived from customs duties, and the fact that this defalcation has arisen entirely upon the imports; and in the next place, contrary to a belief which has become very general on this side of the Channel, that the volume of the exports has not undergone any marked augmentation.

Until the year 1847, when the produce of the French duties upon imported commodities realized only 134,000,000 francs, the average revenue obtained by this mode of taxation was about 150,000,000 francs. Up to the 1st December, 1848, the receipts of the Custom House on imports had amounted to the comparatively insignificant sum of 80,000,000 francs, a sum 40 per cent. less than the ordinary produce of years unmarked by any extraordinary casualty, and 30 per cent. less than the produce of a period memorable for a combination of causes in the highest degree unfavourable to an extensive and active commerce. Remembering that the pages of the *Moniteur* supply us only with the data for eleven-twelfths of 1848, we may easily indicate a few of the articles upon which the deficiency is most startling. Upon sugar the Minister of Finance has usually reckoned for a contribution of 44,000,000f., and in 1848 he has received precisely one-half of that sum. Cotton wool has generally yielded 12,000,000f., and in 1848 it has paid a gross duty of 8,000,000f. Olive oil has been estimated as worth 8,000,000f., and it has fallen to 5,500,000f. Linens have usually contributed 2,000,000f., and they have produced 600,000f.; and iron has entailed a deficiency of 2,000,000f., by descending from a contribution of 4½ to 2½ millions of revenue. These enumerations will at once explain the origin of the gross deficiency, and indicate the species of ruin which has visited almost every branch of industry in France.

Grouping together the classes of commodities under generic heads, it is difficult to say whether the amazing decline which has taken place in materials of manufacture or in articles of very ordinary comfort, is the most significant. When we read, for example, of the consumption of such a production as sugar diminishing in one year by very nearly 50 per cent. among the people of a country like France, we are at a loss how to estimate the violence of a crisis which has been able to make so desperate an inroad upon the habits of a vast population. The same remark, somewhat relieved of its startling per centage, applies to coffee, and to several other descriptions of imports which enter into daily use. Nor is there any improvement of the picture if we extend the comparison to articles of clothing. Woollen goods were cleared for home use in 1846 to the extent of 167,000 met. quintals, and in 1848 they had fallen to considerably less than a moiety of that amount (72,000). In the same way the consumption of linens fell from 22,000 quintals in 1846, to 7,000 quintals in 1848.

But lamentable as is the tenor of all this evidence, it does not exhibit to us the dilapidation which has befallen France so emphatically, as the beggarly account of imported raw materials. It is the extent and the character of its demand for the rude elements of productive labour, upon which, in these modern times, the material prosperity of a country depends. Men may consume luxuries—they may indulge themselves with delicious drinks and sumptuous decorations, without being either richer or more powerful. In truth, it is almost certain that an importation of mere articles of indulgence and subsistence is an infallible sign of decay and poverty. But we have no example of a people becoming beggars and spendthrifts whose ports have been crowded with vessels, from every quarter of the compass, laden with cargoes worse than useless to men without hands, without heads, and destitute of industry.

In 1846 the consumption of cotton wool in France was 607,000 quintals, in 1848 it had fallen to 398,000 quintals. In 1846 linen yarn was absorbed to the extent of 41,000, and in 1848 to the extent of only 4,000 quintals. Olive oil has declined from 298,000 q. in 1846 to 190,000 q. in 1848; indigo, from 11,000 q. in 1846 to 8,000 in 1848; and, what is a most important alteration, the demand for raw silk, which in 1846 and 1847 took up 13,500 q., was more than supplied in 1848 with less than one-half of that quantity (6,520 q.).

And, without prolonging the comparison—which, with here and there a diversity of degree, conducts us to one uniform result—we may content ourselves with the general fact that, comparing 1846 and 1848, the customs duties on seven articles of raw produce (cotton, linen yarn, olive oil, indigo, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, raw silk) have fallen from

25,000,000f. to 15,000,000f., and the aggregate quantities from 1,015,000 q. to 647,000 q.

On the other hand, while the volume of the exports from France exhibits no extreme departure from the general result of previous years, there are none of those marked alterations with reference to particular articles which it was perhaps reasonable to look for. To select, for example, the article of silks, of which it is believed that a very enormous quantity was purchased by this country in the early months of the past year, the figures of the *Moniteur* give no countenance to the prevalent opinion. In 1846 the export of silk fabrics from France was 14,584 q.; in 1847 it was 17,188 q.; and in 1848 it was 14,283 q. But it must be observed that while the trade in manufactures of silk appears to have remained without material change, the exportation of the raw materials of that manufacture underwent very important modifications. In 1846, the quantity of silk, raw and prepared, exported from France, was 6,520 q.; in 1847, it was 5,971 q.; but in 1848, it suddenly became 10,145 q.; and this branch of trade seems to have been as active in the month of November 1848, as at any previous period of that year. Expressing an individual opinion, this is not a result which comes upon us by surprise. We have on several occasions pointed out the importance of that silent revolution which was transferring the trade and the ingenuity of the Loire to the great cotton metropolis of our own country. And we have been quite aware that even in this year of losses and paralysis in almost every channel of trade, there has been one enterprise which enjoyed success and anticipated extension, and that that enterprise was the silk trade. With the exception of a slight increase in perfumery, in salt, in wine, in brandy, and a considerable increase in corn, there is no other marked change in the list of exports. From this remark, however, there is one important exception—and an exception which is exceedingly characteristic of the pressure on both sides of the English Channel. In 1846, that peculiar species of interchange carried on between the chief cities of the two greatest nations of Christendom in articles of millinery, frills, and fancy stitching, and called by the French excise-men *modas*, amounted to 3,936,000f. But in 1848, so deplorable had become the taste, or so straitened the resources, of those who live among the luxuries of fashion, that this interesting branch of commerce and of the fine arts produced to France only the comparative trifle of 2,545,000f. Behind this array of figures from the French custom-house, there are concealed several inferences which will assist us to explain the extraordinary circumstances which, for the space of nine months, have distinguished the currency of France. We have seen—certainly for the first time—a national bank suspend its payments in specie, and, in the face of an executive government tottering every hour upon the verge of an awful abyss of bankruptcy, maintain not merely the solidity of its constitution, but also preserve its paper from the slightest symptom of excess or depreciation. How this has happened—how far it has been aided by a most extraordinary combination of accidents in the posture of the external commerce of the country—are questions which do not fail to press for a solution upon the minds of reflecting men.

POISONED TOYS.—The protective or antiseptic properties of arsenic are well known; but the employment of so virulent a poison, and one so easily introduced into the human body, is attended with such imminent hazard to health and life, that nothing can justify the use of it where any risk is to be apprehended. Not many days since it was proved, that in Hampshire, and many other parts of the country, where it is the practice to steep wheat in arsenic (to destroy the wire-worm) previous to sowing it, that a great number of pheasants and partridges, eating the seed became poisoned, while the flesh of these birds is so infected with the arsenic, that immediate symptoms of poisoning were produced in a cat after eating a piece of the flesh, and in which an abundance of arsenic was discovered by analysis. The dangerous consequences of employing arsenic in making toys were also exemplified lately, at a meeting of the London Medical Society, where a member related, that he had been called to attend two children who were seized, successively, with violent sickness and diarrhoea, and became alarmingly ill. He suspected the existence of a mineral poison, but no trace could be found, until a new toy, in the shape of a white rabbit, was examined. The child had been rubbing the white fur of the rabbit with its hand, and immediately after put its hand into its mouth. The second child did so likewise. The fur was found dusted over with a quantity of fine white powder, which, being analyzed, displayed a mixture of arsenic and lead. The arsenic here was evidently employed, as it constantly is, to preserve the fur from moths, &c.

UNDUE INFLUENCE AT ELECTIONS.—We have received not a few complaints of the exercise of undue influence by landlords and stewards at the late West Riding election; but, as they are generally accompanied by intimations that the parties subjected to the influence could not openly substantiate the facts, owing to the effect it might have on their interests as tenants, tradesmen, borrowers of money, &c., we are not able to publish them. Some curious and very decisive examples of landlord influence are given, such as townships in which the whole of the electors have voted blue at one election, then orange at another, and again blue at a third election, merely owing to a change in the politics of the landowner! For this forced subservience of electors, which really makes a great part of the rural constituencies into the mere chattels of the proprietor of the soil, we can see no remedy but the ballot.—*Leeds Mercury*.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

GREAT MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting of Liberal electors and other inhabitants of Manchester took place in the Free-trade Hall, to hear addresses from Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; John Bright, Esq., M.P.; the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.; and others. Though the object of the meeting had not been defined by advertisement, the newspapers had previously led the public to understand its general scope and object to be a series of propositions, calculated to further the nascent agitation which has so lately begun to shape itself and take a definite form, for the reduction of the national expenditure and other financial changes.

The time announced for the commencement of the meeting was half-past seven; and by that time every foot of the enormous hall was tenanted. The platform, capable of accommodating 600 to 800 persons, was occupied by merchants, manufacturers, and others; and the *élite* of the old and recognised reformers of the city and neighbourhood, of whatever grade in society, found a reception there. Several hundred ladies also occupied reserved seats, facing the platform. At the moment when the leaders of the movement, Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Milner Gibson, made their appearance, with Mr. George Wilson, the chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and also to be chairman on this occasion, a loud shout burst forth, as from an irresistible impulse, from many thousands of voices. This shout of enthusiasm which the first entrance of the speakers elicited, was followed by long and protracted bursts of applause.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League, presided. After a few introductory remarks,

Mr. COBDEN came forward amidst great cheering. He said:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I must bespeak your kindness in keeping in silence and in order, for I am afraid I am so much out of practice, I should hardly make myself heard by this vast meeting. I have to move the first resolution, and will read it to you. It is:—

That this meeting resolves to co-operate with the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and other bodies, in their efforts to reduce the public expenditure to at least the standard of 1835, and to secure a more equitable and economical system of taxation.

"We now appear," said Mr. Cobden, "as the farmer's friends [cheers and laughter]. We have, by our agitation, subjected the agriculturists of this country to a competition with the foreigner, and they have complained to us that they are more heavily taxed than the foreign farmers. Now, gentlemen, we come forward to offer them the right hand of fellowship and union to effect a reduction of ten millions in the cost of our government." He had waited three weeks before saying anything in public defence of his letter to the Financial Reformers of Liverpool: and he confessed that he had not at last got much to answer. It was said, and it was probably the most solid argument urged, that population has increased since 1835. It has; our numbers are 12½ per cent. more than they were then. He admitted, therefore, that an increased sum must be allowed for civil government; and in his plan he did allow 40 per cent. more than was allowed in 1835. But he denied that thirteen years of peace was an argument for increasing our military expenditure. Sir Robert Inglis had advanced this extraordinary doctrine—extraordinary anywhere but at Oxford—that the longer you remain at peace the greater the probability you will go to war. His idea seemed to be that men only fattened in peace for speedy slaughter in war. Lord Palmerston replied, "As 'thought, on the contrary, that the long duration of peace rendered its continuance more likely." To return. In 1835 we spent £11,600,000 for army, navy, and ordnance: Mr. Cobden proposed that we should now expend only £10,000,000 on those services, and the £1,600,000 that he took from them he would add to the civil expenditure. "In 1848, we spent for all purposes of civil government £4,300,000. I allow," said he, "5,900,000 for the civil expenditure of government; and, taking into account the saving in the collection of revenue, I take the contemplated management of Crown lands, estimated by a financial reformer at one and a half millions. Taking this into account, I allow more for the civil government than they are actually expending." Thus he got altogether rid of the argument for increase of expenditure on the ground of the increased population.

But another objection was, that "during the last year and the year before there was a deficiency of revenue, and if his plan should be carried out he would have no ten millions to dispose of in the taxes." Such cunning financiers might have been aware of his reply—"that if the revenue has fallen off during the last year, it is because the balance-sheet of every manufacturer like-wise, and the ledger of every merchant in the country, presents a deficit; because the profits of every man in the country have fallen off too. But now you have trade reviving, fed on free-trade principles, and instantly you see the revenue increase; and this year or the next year, you will certainly see you have a surplus revenue as certainly as you had a deficit last year" [cheers]. He wished to keep financial reformers to the point of 1835. "We must have a simple point of faith, or we cannot march together. Give me back the expenditure of the year 1835, and I will guarantee the remission of ten millions. If you want—if the country wants—to reduce the duty on tea to one-half, and abolish altogether the tax upon timber, upon butter, upon cheese and soap, upon paper, upon malt and hops, upon house-windows—if you want to put an end to the system that curtails these necessary comforts, then raise your voices throughout the country simultaneously for the expenditure of 1835" [cheers]. But where was the difficulty of returning to the expenditure of 1835? Were the Government content with ten millions? If not, why not? He wanted the arguments why not. He was asked the other day, by a member of Parliament, "When are you going into the details of how you are to carry on the Government on your plan?" But he replied, that he would be a very bad logician, and worse tactician, if he did not call on Government for the first answer, when they asked him to vote the war establishments

[loud cheers]. He would put them on the defensive, and ask whether they had made the most of the money they have got. Why had they got 150 admirals, besides 60 retired admirals? During the height of the great French war—the greatest war on record—when nearly a thousand pennants were flying, there were never more than 36 admirals employed at one time; and at this time, with all the ingenuity that is used, only work for 14 can anyhow be found. Then in the army: there is for every regiment one colonel who does the work, and another who only pays the tailor, and never goes near the work or the regiment—if he went the men would not obey him: he supplies the clothes, pays the tailor, pockets the profits, and does that alone.

But he would not join to swell a cry raised only against the abuses of waste. He would not lend himself to the delusion which was practised by some who were professing to move with financial reformers, but were only trailing a herring across their path—as they did once before on the Free-trade question: he would lend himself to no notion that a saving may be made by economy and better management in the dockyards, &c., but that you can have no saving by a reduction of the forces. "I tell you at the outset, that in order to effect such a reduction of our armament for the relief of the country—a material relief, that will be felt in the homes and fire-sides of the country—you must reduce the number of men, and be contented with a smaller manifestation of brute force in the eye of the world [great cheering]. You must trust something to Providence, something to your own just intentions—to your good conduct towards other nations; and not put faith in costly forms or manifestations of brute force, as you now do" [cheers]. The present system had its origin, not in waste, or in increases of admirals and colonels, but the whole policy pursued since the war. That policy was no new thing since 1835, but was in force then as much as now. The cause of increased expense has lain in the enormous increase of men. In 1835, the men were 135,743; in 1848, 196,063—an increase of 60,320 men. In 1835, the expense of all these services was £11,605,000; in 1848, it was £18,000,000; an increase of men and of expenses by about 50 per cent. each. Therefore—though admitting there was monstrous waste and mismanagement—he declared that "if you want a material reduction in your armament you must at once boldly press this plan of reducing the number of men engaged."

Has anybody ever asked *why* this increase has taken place? No one. Augmentations have been made on particular excuses, which no one has questioned; but when the occasion passed away, we never heard of any diminution. In 1835, the lowest point, there was a cry about Russia—(it was opposition to that cry which first turned Mr. Cobden pamphleteer)—and that was made an excuse for an increase; then, in 1839, the unfortunate scenes at Monmouth—the rebellion, he supposed he must call it—were made a pretext by Lord John Russell for an extra naval armament of 5,000 men. But when the Russians never came, and when the Chartists were tranquil, no word was heard about reduction. So, step by step, it continued; and ready excuses never failed. One time Syrian squabbles, with which we had as much to do as with the affairs of the moon—another time Oregon disputes, and the balderdash of President Polk—then disputes about Tahiti—then further quarrellings in America about the Maine boundary; but though all these disputes were settled, and the Chartists were well employed and comfortable, the evolutions of the fleet still continued, and the great armaments were still maintained. And the last excuse he should not quickly forgive, or at all events forget—the wicked attempt to impose upon us under pretence of protection against invasion from France.

However, the up-hill battle had been so fought during twelve months that the proposals of retrenchment are more in favour with the public now than the original resistance was when it was raised. Why is this? Because, in spite of all attempts to mystify the public mind, the events of the Continent have proclaimed that the accusations of a thirst for war were slanderously and unjustly uttered against a great people. "They were told at this time last year, 'Why, it's true the French are quiet now, because of Louis Philippe, the Napoleon of Peace; but let him die, and you will see how that French people, now kept in by this wise monarch, will break loose.' Well, Louis Philippe is politically dead; the French people were thrown entirely upon their own resources. The bridle on their neck, and the bit in their mouth, the people were all powerful to do whatever they wished, and the Government, down on their knees, ready to follow the people to the utmost bent of their passions. Has there been amongst that thirty-five millions of people, your next neighbours, anything to support this slanderous imputation alleged last year by these wicked alarmists—these most wicked panic-mongers? [cheers.] Has there been an act to warrant the belief that they wished to attack you?" ["No, no!"] Indeed, not coming so near home, had the French made the least manifestation of seizing the Rhine? Had they assailed Holland, or invaded Italy? On the contrary, what were the words by which the man whom they have chosen as their President appealed to them for their votes?—"With war," said Louis Napoleon, "there can be no mitigation of your sufferings: peace shall therefore be the most cherished object of my desires." Mr. Cobden therefore repeated his last year's argument, after the experience of that year's events—"The people of France, being nearly all proprietors, and having themselves to pay for any war carried on, will not vote for war to increase taxation." "I believe that Louis Napoleon, and Cavaignac, and Guizot, whose book was published only yesterday, and M. Thiers, and every public man in France, will agree with me, that if there is one passion more predominant with the French people than another, it is the desire for peace."

And so throughout Germany and in Italy; for it was a trick of confusion to say that war is now prevalent in those countries. The same civil struggles are waged there, to obtain the same objects, that were waged in this country for ten years when the aim was to overturn the prerogative of our First Charles. It is only, indeed, by the most studied misrepresentation of what is going on upon the Continent, that immense standing armies are maintained and defended in this country. No government would possess the least guarantee for its own strength, which should now venture to throw France upon Germany in a war of conquest. The predominant passion of Germany now is nationality, and the Teutonic race would unite and rise as one man to repel the French. So in Italy: Austria may maintain herself there by her Radetsky and his hundred thousand men, but the Latin

race will not be governed peaceably by the Teutonic race; and Lombardy will prove, like every conquest or partition of the last century, a source of weakness rather than strength.

The times are no longer times when the people count for nothing and the princes for all, and when it is necessary to negotiate and to war against the union of lands and slave populations under the crowns of dangerous families and princes. The great demarcations of race are known, and their influence must be counted; empires have their natural limits, which it is weakness to transgress. But there is not a petty squabble in any corner of Europe but we must have ready a fleet of line-of-battle ships, and interfere. In the kingdom of Naples, and the rest of Italy, throughout Spain, in Portugal, and in Greece—alike in all, we are hated for our interference. Let this cease. Let us keep aloof. Let us put our house in order—put our own mud-cabins of Ireland in order, and not interfere where we can get no credit for the good, and are not responsible for the evil that we may do. This was the course recommended with regard to free trade: if foreign countries are unwilling to accept it, that is their affair. It was said to him, in the last stage of the League agitation, "Oh! free trade is a very good thing, but we can't have it till other countries begin it too." His answer was, "If it was a good thing for us, let us adopt it, and leave them to adopt it if they find it is a good thing for them. So now, interference with the affairs of the continent is a costly, and useless, and pernicious plan; and if foreign interference is bad for us, and the French and Austrians choose to pursue that plan, leave them to do it; but don't ruin yourself" [cheers].

But there was another argument—"We must maintain our colonies." He considered that swords and ships of war were not a permanent bond for that maintenance. He would hold the colonies by affection, and not by force. But the colonies are well able to pay for their own police: they have few of the taxes which bother us so; most of the people in them have a vast deal more of the comforts of life; and they are the very people to protect themselves, from their independent life and general skill in the use of arms. We don't want ships to protect their traffic; that traffic should be regarded as a sort of a coasting trade—our ships should be at home when they get to the colonies. And surely we don't want ships to protect our trade with the United States. Sir William Molesworth, in his admirable speech on the colonies, showed that by wholly withdrawing our armies from the colonies we should save £2,000,000 a year.

"But, gentlemen, this matter is not one of choice with you: you cannot afford to go on as you have gone on. I tell you, you are spending too much money as a nation. It is not merely your general taxation, but it is your local taxation as well. And, mark me, the more you waste upon armaments in general taxation, the more you will have to spend in poor-rates and other local taxation. The more you waste of the capital of this country, the more people will be wanting employment: and when they want employment, it is the law in this country that the poorest are the first to begin to starve under the process of national decay or national extravagance; that they should have the right to come to the immediately-above-them-people to share the means of subsistence, by means of a poor rate; and as you find your extravagancies of government increase, you will find your local taxes, for poor-rates and pauper support, increase also; and therefore, I say, you must husband your national resources, or you will be lighting the candle at both ends, and you will have it soon burnt out."

There was a thing which he must notice. He besought them not to take such undue notions of their importance as a nation, and such undue and unfavourable views of foreign countries. "It is through your pride that cunning people manage to extract taxes from you. They persuade you that you are so superior to all other countries, that your neighbours—France for instance—will always be ready, like brigands, to carry off your property. Until you as a nation can give credit to other countries for having intelligence to work out their own liberties and their own institutions, with time such as we took to work out our own—unless you can believe that there is something of honesty and honour in other countries that will protect you from any unjust aggression on their part—you will always be armed to the teeth, either to interfere with their affairs, or to protect yourselves from imaginary attacks from your neighbours." Mr. Cobden enforced these views by reference to the conduct of America in late disputes with ourselves and with France. When France refused to pay a debt which she owed to America, General Jackson proclaimed that if payment were not made he would seize French ships and pay himself. At that very moment, Admiral Makau was in the Gulf of Florida with a fleet and force large enough to have ravaged the whole American coast, and taken every town and port on it by siege or storm. France paid the money, and did not rush into war; for she knew that though she would gain immense advantage at first, the ships that were lying afloat, and the men of war that were ready, were nothing compared to what would swarm out from the harbours of ports of America if they were brought into a collision with another country from an unjust attack upon their rights. In the case of the Oregon dispute, we increased our ships and men: but America made no increase; and this, although our navy expenditure was then between seven and eight millions and hers was only between one and two millions. Yet rumour does say that America made a good bargain in that settlement. "Of this I am sure," said Mr. Cobden, "that the English government never measured the strength of America by the number of ships she had afloat. No: it was the spirit of the people, the prosperity of the people, the growing strength of the people, the union of the people, the determination of the people—it was that which commanded respect, and not going always with sword in hand." He desired that we should take the same view of other countries that we take of America, and he was persuaded that they would not attack us because we reduced our armaments to ten millions. Nay, unless we hasten, France will set us the example; for General Cavaignac, and all the best men, are urging a large reduction of the French armament.

He asked them, in parenthesis, whether the Government should not listen to the proposition made by Christians and reasonable men—a proposition which he should submit to the House of Commons next session—that a clause should be inserted in foreign treaties, binding them to submit quarrels to arbitration; so that, instead of the point of honour being to fight, it should be to abide honourably and faithfully by the decision.

In conclusion, he told the meeting that nothing could be done in the House of Commons but by raising a voice outside of it which they could not avoid hearing. "There never was a time when independent men in the House of Commons—I mean the very few men who are independent, both by circumstances and by feeling, of both of the two great parties who have hitherto divided the sway in this country—there never was a time when these independent men were so weak as they are at this moment. And I will tell you why. It is because the party in power is nominally the same as ours; it is because their followers mingle more or less with ourselves; and we are neutralized at every turn, or, at all events, we find a wet blanket thrown upon our shoulders whenever we go into the House of Commons. Now, if you want to carry financial reform, you must carry it in precisely the same way as free-trade was carried" [great cheering]. He paid hearty compliments to Mr. Joseph Hume,—"whom I venerate," said he, "for his constancy, his determined courage, his pluck—the granite-like steadfastness and unflinching hardihood of the man who, through good repute and bad repute, has for thirty-seven years been advocating the public interests in the most material and useful reforms, and under many disadvantages, slights, and mortifications." But Mr. Hume's hands should be strengthened, and he should be enabled to do in future what he could not do in times past. Mr. Cobden held out the hand of peace and co-operation to the landed interest, with whom his hearers should now sympathize in their efforts against the malt-tax. "We owe them something, and we will repay them in kind."

"There is a habit in this country of doing one thing at a time. I have that weakness; I can only do one thing at a time; and, with your help, I will go to work to do this one thing [loud cheers]. I promise one thing to you, and to my friends everywhere, that I will never cease the advocacy of this question until I see the cost of our armaments reduced to ten millions—until I see the expenditure of this country reduced to what it was in 1835, at least. I do not say I will stop there [great cheering]. But let us understand each other. The least that we intend to do, let us all understand, is something worth doing in the mean time. But I say that we will not stop there. I sincerely believe that, with your assistance, and with the growing tendency towards peace throughout the world, we shall not rest satisfied with that horrid waste of ten millions a year upon a fighting establishment in a time of peace. I believe we shall live to see it less than one half of that sum; and, with your assistance, and the aid of such meetings as this, I do not think that it will be a very long time before we see it" [prolonged and enthusiastic cheering].

Mr. MILNER GIBSON spoke at great length in amplification of Mr. Cobden's arguments, and in refutation of opponent fallacies. He quoted the sentiments expressed by Sir Robert Peel in Parliament in 1841, before he was in office, and urged the application of them now:—

"If each nation were to commune with itself," said Sir Robert, "and ask what is at present the danger of foreign invasion, compared to the danger of producing dissatisfaction and discontent, and curtailing the comforts of the people by undue taxation, the answer must be this, that the danger of aggression must be infinitely less than the danger of those sufferings to which the present exorbitant expenditure must give rise" [much cheering].

Mr. Gibson declared himself for pulling down the Protestant Church in Ireland, and applying the funds towards the general civil government of the country. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That no permanent reduction of taxation could be effected until the people obtained a more direct control over the House of Commons, by an extension of the system of electoral representation.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. RAWSON, and carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., moved the third resolution, to the effect that the meeting approved of the course adopted by the Anti-corn-law League in the extension of the 40s. freeholders, and their system of watching the register, also authorizing the chairman of the meeting to take steps for the formation of an association to secure the objects of this meeting. He observed that the justification for that meeting was to be found in the fact that £60,000,000 of taxes were annually squandered by a Government which did not represent the views of the people, from whom that enormous amount was extracted. In explaining the purport of the resolution the hon. gentleman said: "We intend to invite, so far as the constituencies will co-operate with us—to invite all the constituencies in all the counties to a constant and unintermitting attention to their register. We intend to point out to them how the people of these large towns, if they would only make a judicious and patriotic investment of £50 a-piece, or, in many cases, of half that sum, how they might become qualified to give a vote along with the greatest farmers or landowners in the country. Now, let us recollect one thing, that we get nothing for asking [hear, hear]. We get everything for doing [loud cheers]. We have asked Parliament long enough. We are going to ask them again. But they will listen to us infinitely more if they see coming up behind us thousands and scores of thousands of newly enfranchised voters, by the purchase of 40s. freeholds. When any of those fifty men who voted for economy and Reform last session; when any of those men speak in the House of Commons; when they vote; when they express an opinion upon a question, their voices will be more listened to, their arguments will be more cogent, their patriotism and good sense will be more apparent, and more acknowledged, if it is known that they have behind them the sympathies and the co-operation of millions, and the united exertions of thousands who have placed themselves upon the electoral roll [hear, hear]. We discard violence. There are no weapons of war in our hands. There is no blood upon our escutcheons. We have no admiration for that which defiles the page of history; but still glares. No: we look for the salvation of this country from a very different

course of conduct [hear, hear]. Not by armaments which will bear down its industry, but by the spread of principles which shall raise our industrial population [immense cheers]. By holding out to all those classes that are now unenfranchised the right hand of fellowship from us who are of the enfranchised class. I see no reason to doubt the nationality of the great body of the people of this country [applause]. I am willing to admit that they do not look up to our institutions as perfect, and that the affection which in their hearts is said to burn so brightly for the throne and institutions of the country, may be a little dulled. Their case may be like that of the Levite mentioned in Mr. Macaulay's book, who was a chaplain in some nobleman's household. He remained at table, and he might eat of the corned beef; but while the choice viands and delicacies of the table are being consumed, he stands apart. And then, forthwith, this unfortunate priest is called to the table to return heartfelt thanks for the delicacies from which he has been excluded [laughter]. Recollect that five out of six of all the grown-up men you meet in Manchester and Lancashire, and Great Britain and Ireland, are as much excluded from direct influence upon the Government, as were the slaves who formed the great population of ancient Rome. Recollect that among these millions there are vast numbers that can compare with any of us in intelligence, and in honesty and industry. Aye, they have done deeds heroic, but which are unknown to fame [cheers]. And I ask you, who have the franchise, who see how unequally you have it, who see who govern this country, and how they govern it—I ask you, whether you cannot judiciously, wisely, and with the greatest benefit to your country, call up to your electoral ranks vast numbers of those whom the rulers of the country have hitherto excluded? [cheers.] Don't fear that when they have the vote they will be actuated by motives less pure than yourselves [hear, hear]. Don't fear that the cottage has its hallowed instinct, as has the more comfortable home of the middle or higher class [applause]. Don't think that working men, because they work and their hands are hard, are brutal and depraved. When enfranchised you will find that they will be actuated as you are. They will choose men whom they believe to have common sense and common honesty [hear, hear]—men who have done some service to their country or to their district; such men as they would trust and confide in the management of their own private and individual affairs [hear, hear, and applause]. As they do in their parishes, as in their unions, as your municipal corporations, would they do in the election of members to Parliament. And I would never believe that a government restricted to a small number of the aristocratic class, to an oligarchy like ours, could be so good, and so wise, and so beneficent, as a government which rests upon the good sense, the good feeling, and the intelligence of the great mass of the population of the United Kingdom. (The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst deafening cheers.)

Mr. Alderman KAY briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried, like the rest, by acclamation.

The meeting closed at ten minutes past eleven o'clock.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—We commend the following facts, narrated by a trustworthy correspondent in the country, to the attention of our readers, some of whom may perhaps be able to assist the person spoken of in the object he has in view:—"A stranger whose name I am not at liberty to give at present—for what reason you will presently see—called upon me a day or two ago, who is the master of a National school in this county (Cornwall), but who wishes entirely to disconnect himself with the Church, feeling that he is teaching that which is altogether erroneous and unscriptural. He is anxious, however—being a married man, with seven children—to ascertain some means of obtaining a livelihood before throwing himself out of his present situation, in which, but for the reason assigned, he might be very comfortable. He would be willing to conduct a school amongst the Dissenters of a similar description to that which he now manages; or would be glad to obtain a clerk's situation, or anything of the kind, by which he might support himself and his family, who are entirely dependent upon his exertions. He is the son of a Baptist minister who laboured in Buckinghamshire (now deceased), and would prefer a situation amongst the Baptists, or where he might connect himself with that body. When he entered his present sphere he confesses he was careless of Divine things, and only cared to get on in the world; but his mind having undergone a change, he is now extremely uneasy where he is, and anxious to re-enjoy the privileges he once slighted. He called upon me to unburden his mind, and to see if I could suggest any plan by which he might be relieved from his embarrassing position; but wished me, in stating his case, not to say who he was, as, if his intentions were discovered, or it was even known that he called upon me, he would at once have notice to leave his situation, which would be exceedingly trying without the prospect of another, and having no private resources to depend upon. If you could in any way render any help in the matter, or would insert the outlines of this statement in your columns, I should be glad."

CITY OF LONDON RAGGED SCHOOL.—A ragged school was opened on Sunday, January 7, 1849, in Forster-street, near Finsbury-circus, under very auspicious circumstances. The students of the Congregational Normal Institution, have kindly engaged to assist as teachers.

CHOLERA IN THE TOOTING ASYLUM.

Mr. Wakley has commenced an inquest on the bodies of some of the children belonging to the Holborn Union who were removed early in the week from the Tooting Asylum to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Road. Several witnesses were examined; but the principal evidence hitherto adduced consists of a report prepared by Mr. Grainger, a Medical Inspector under the Board of Health, and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. In this document, Mr. Grainger describes the Tooting establishment as he found it on Friday the 5th inst. On entering the sick wards there was a sense of closeness, oppression, and foulness of air, far exceeding anything he had ever met with in any hospital—and he is a Professor in St. Thomas's Hospital. In one room, eighteen feet by sixteen, and eight high, were nine beds, containing sixteen girls. In three rooms, including the preceding as the largest, were forty girls ill with cholera. In another room there were eighteen beds nearly touching each other, containing forty-five boys ill of cholera. Some of the beds contained four boys! The attendance was totally inadequate—one male and one female nurse for the whole establishment. The sudden and spasmodic action of cholera deprives the patient of all self-control, and for want of due assistance the beds and floor were in a most filthy state. In the surgery there was this provision of implements—one pair of scales and one spatula; many of the medicines were unlabelled. In this state of things, Mr. Grainger recommended three additional surgeons and a superintending physician, and nurses in proportion of four for every room of twelve patients—thirty-three nurses in all; the patients to be not in any instance more than one in a bed; heating apparatus to be provided. On Sunday, however, none of these directions had been complied with. Only two additional nurses had been sent—by the St. Pancras Guardians; these two had been up nearly all the time since Friday, and were themselves, from fatigue and exhaustion, in imminent danger of a cholera attack. The children were still two in a bed; no warming apparatus had been provided; the beds were still wet with the filth of Friday. Mr. Grainger doubts not but many children perished from this neglect. He states that the St. Pancras Guardians failed in a promise to send nurses; and he arraigns Mr. Drouet of total inattention to every one of his directions; also of impeding the inquiry, by sharply rebuking an under-master for giving information. Mr. Grainger inquired into the general causes of the malady. He found that Tooting itself was healthful. There were warnings of diarrhoea and cramp in the bowels of several children, a fortnight before the outbreak,—which warnings were misinterpreted by the medical officer. He finds enough, and more than enough, in the defective ventilation and enormous crowding of the establishment,—in the scanty quantity and unbroken quality of the diet,—meat thrice, pudding thrice, and pea-soup once, each week,—and in the defective and insufficient clothing of the children,—to account for the outbreak of the malady. In addition, the play-ground was close and damp, and there was a foul yard containing cattle and poultry abutting on the buildings; and the fields around were intersected by open ditches and pieces of filthy water, which had been lately drained out by the elder pauper boys, and the filth spread on the banks. Mr. Drouet has disobeyed the directions of Mr. Hall, the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, by crowding 500 boys into a school-room which was certified to be large enough for only 260; 400 girls into one large enough for only 160. The inquest was adjourned, and is expected yet to occupy several days.

Mr. Wakley held an inquest on Monday, at Chelsea workhouse, on five children, named Kellick, Ridgway, Hartley, Ingar, and Pollington, removed from Mr. Drouet's pauper establishment at Tooting, where they had died of cholera. In the course of the proceedings it was elicited that the Chelsea Guardians have 105 pauper children still at Tooting, that ten children from Chelsea had died at Mr. Drouet's, and that more than 130 had died in all. This inquiry was also adjourned.

FORTHCOMING LEAGUE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.

—A meeting of the general committee for superintending the preparations for the approaching League Banquet was held on Thursday, and was very numerously attended. The Chairman, Mr. G. Wilson, explained that one of the principal objects was to ascertain from the representatives of the sub-committees present the progress made in the arrangements so far, and to take any further steps which might be suggested to carry out the object in view. The guests who had accepted invitations to that period were—Mr. Anderson, M.P., Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P., Col. Thompson, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., Sir Charles Walmsley, Mr. J. Denistoun, M.P., Mr. Alex. Henry, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. T. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. J. S. Trelawney, M.P., Mr. W. Fagan, M.P. for Cork, Mr. J. Reynolds, M.P. for Dublin, and the Mayors of Leicester, Salford, Wakefield, Warrington, and Ashton.

THE LATE MR. EASTHOPE.—In our obituary this week, appears a notice (copied from the *Daily News*) of the decease of Mr. J. Easthope, only son of Sir John Easthope, Bart. We understand that proceedings in Chancery have been instituted by Mr. J. Parkes, the solicitor of the sisters of the deceased, against their father, Sir J. Easthope, in reference to the deceased's will.—*Leicester Mercury*.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN gave dinner-parties on Wednesday and Thursday, at which several guests were present; and on Thursday she gave an evening party, to which the Dean of Windsor, the Provost of Eton, Dr. Hawtrey, and some military guests, were also invited. The play of "Hamlet," with excisions to suit the Court taste and the Rubens Room, was performed by Mr. Kean's company on Thursday.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl and Countess of Portescue, took their departure on Friday.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The *Times* of Monday announces, in its most conspicuous type, that the Ministerial arrangements consequent upon the death of Lord Auckland are now completed, and Sir Francis Thornhill Baring has accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. "The negotiations which have ended in this appointment have been somewhat protracted by a laudable attempt on the part of Lord John Russell to strengthen his Administration by offering the department of the Admiralty to Sir James Graham. After some consideration he declined to accept it. Had that offer been accepted, it would naturally have led to some further modifications of the Cabinet, with a view to extend the basis of the Government; but under the existing circumstances we believe no further changes are likely to occur." We are further informed, that not only has no claim been put forward by Lord Minto to the post vacant by the death of Lord Auckland, "but that he held his present office of the Privy Seal entirely at the disposal of the Prime Minister, if it could be the means of facilitating the projected arrangement with the remnant of the moderate Conservative party."

On Thursday afternoon Sir James Graham came to town, and had an interview with Lord John Russell.

RECORDERSHIP OF PONTEFRACT.—B. Boothby, Esq., of the Northern Circuit, has received the appointment of Recorder of Pontefract.

A PRIVY COUNCIL was held at Windsor on Monday afternoon. The Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., was presented to her Majesty, and kissed hands, on being appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON was absent from the Cabinet Council on Friday, solely from the effects of an accident his Lordship met with at Broadlands, which, at the moment, was considered trifling. His Lordship is confined to his town residence. Lord John Russell waited on him, and had a protracted interview.

THE CHIEF POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.—At the sitting of the Bail Court, on Monday morning, Mr. Baines, Q.C., took the usual oaths, on his appointment to the office of Chief Commissioner of the Poor-law.

DEATH OF LORD TALBOT.—The death of Earl Talbot took place at Ingestre-hall, Staffordshire, on Wednesday last. The noble Earl had been ailing for some time past, and was in his 72nd year. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Viscount Ingestre, member for the southern division of Staffordshire. The present Earl is in his 46th year, and his eldest son will be 19 next April.

The *Evening Standard* states that M. Guizot will not return to Paris before March.

A NOVEL PROSECUTION.—At the Woodstock Petty Session last week, Robert Barton, "huxterer," of Ensham, was charged, on the complaint of Henry Jordan, police-officer of that place, under the Lord's-day Act of the 29th of Charles II., with having on the 31st of December exercised certain worldly labour of his ordinary calling, not being a work of necessity or charity, by selling a halfpennyworth of cakes to Josiah Wall, a lad of that place. The case created considerable interest, and the room was crowded. Mr. Wagner, solicitor, Oxford, conducted the defendant's case, and Mr. Hunt, of Witney, the complainant's, on behalf of the police-inspectors of Ensham. Barton has been fined by the Rev. W. S. Bricknell, the clergyman of the above village, on similar charges, and has by *certiorari* removed the proceedings into the Court of Queen's Bench. It was proved that the boy named did buy a halfpennyworth of cakes on the day in question. Mr. Wagner submitted that it was not an offence within the act in question, and that the selling of cakes to children was not contemplated by it. The magistrates postponed their decision till after the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench shall have been recorded.

POST-OFFICE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It is already known that M. Thayer, Postmaster-General in France, and M. Laite, chairman of the Boulogne and Amiens Railway, had arrived to negotiate for the continuance of the mail service as at present performed from Dover to Boulogne. The first fruits of their mission has been that the present arrangements, which were to have been changed on the 15th instant, will be continued to the 1st of February, which will give time for further consideration.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Wednesday last Lord Talbot died. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Viscount Ingestre, the member for the Southern division of Staffordshire. Who the candidates will be we know not; but we hope that the Reform parties will contest the county by bringing forward some thorough-going Reformer. — *Birmingham Mercury*.

LITERATURE.

The Bishop's Charge to the Laity, in Answer to a Bishop's Charge to the Clergy. Being two Discourses on Church Authority and Sacramental Efficacy. By the Rev. B. GRANT, B.A. London: Snow.

As every minister is set for "the defence of the gospel," Mr. Brewen has not shrunk from fulfilling his duty firmly and pointedly, yet with the meekness and temper of true wisdom. We like his temperate and manly pamphlet, and shall not be sorry to hear that it has excited some anger in high places. We wish the Bishop of Worcester would undertake to reply to it.

Tracts for the Improvement of Popular Literature. No. III. Containing Physiology—an Essay in blank verse, with minor pieces. London: John Churchill, Soho.

What can be the matter with the man? Physiology—in blank verse! "We, who pretend not to be overwise," to quote the author's words, are in a perpetual marvel! Anti-machinery! Pro-prohibition! Anti-Malthusian! Pro-Colonization! (which word however the author knows not how to pronounce.) Division of the land! A fifty-pound tax on every horse, and acre kept for luxury! Prohibition of animal food! Five hours' labour per day! Tea denounced as pernicious! Sleep after dinner at four o'clock; then a repose on a sofa! &c. &c. And all done into blank verse, and called No. 3 of Tracts for the Improvement of Popular Literature. If the reader wishes more, the volume is a cheap one, and he may be soon gratified.

Brand's Popular Antiquities. Vol. I. H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

THIS is one of the best almanacks for the year 1849. It is a reprint of a work already popular, edited under the able superintendence of Sir Henry Ellis, well known as an antiquarian, and as the principal librarian of the British Museum. We bid it cordially welcome, as not the least valuable of Mr. Bohn's numerous publications.

The Latter Rain; or, Rod of an Almond Tree. By R. B. SAUNDERSON, Esq., author of the original "Dew of Hermon." Second Edition. Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row.

THE title of this work is very affected; and, after the author's explanations, somewhat unintelligible. But the contents are simple, pious, and practical; and many Christians will read them with benefit. In our judgment, however, the expositions are somewhat flat and feeble.

Popular Education an Antidote to Juvenile Delinquency. By T. and F. BULLOCK. Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row.

THE subject here discussed is of the most vital importance, and it is illustrated with force and clearness. The authors plead for Christian instruction as the only remedy for innumerable social evils. Using the phrase in our own sense, we earnestly concur in their view. The work is dedicated to Lord Ashley, and published under the patronage of the Queen.

The Church. Vol. II. Leeds: Heaton. Simpkin and Co., Paternoster-row.

AMONG the numerous periodicals of our day we think that none, of a religious kind, is more striking or efficient than this. It is an exponent of adult baptism; and an organ, to a large extent, of Baptist churches. We do not speak of it so far as it is denominational; but, that peculiarity excepted, it is a work which we can cordially recommend. It has no small circulation already; but, were its merits adequately known, that circulation might soon be doubled.

The Appeal: a Magazine for the People. Vol. I. Simpkin and Co. Paternoster-row.

THIS is a half-penny periodical addressed to the unconverted. It is very striking, and calculated to be eminently useful. It may be distributed with advantage as a tract.

The Service of Song in the House of the Lord. By T. BINNEY. Third thousand.

The Closet and the Church; a Book for Ministers. By T. BINNEY. London: Jackson and Walford.

THESE publications are suitable presents for a new year. Of the first we have already spoken. It deserves high commendation, as a beautiful composition, full of poetry, of music, and religion. The second is an address delivered at the meeting of the Congregational Union in Leeds. We do not admire the strain put upon the text; but the substance of the address is striking and most pungent. May it accomplish the author's aim.

The Christian Life: a Manual of Sacred Verse. By R. MONTGOMERY, M.A., Oxon. London: Arthur Hall.

As this book is clearly designed for Church men, and as it has a direction to the Liturgy and services of the Establishment pervading it throughout, we cannot speak of it as a work likely to pos-

sess general interest. It is with sincere admiration of Mr. Montgomery's benevolence, however, that we learn with what untiring ardour, and at what large sacrifices he has devoted himself to the interests of "the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." To the benefit of that valuable institution he has set apart the whole profits of the first edition of this work, in which Mr. M.'s admirers will trace his characteristic style.

History Philosophically Illustrated, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. By G. MILLER, D.D., M.R.I.A. Third edition. Revised by the Author. In 4 vols. Vol. II. London: H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

THIS volume begins with the history of chivalry, and ends with "Predispositions to the Reformation,"—the title of the concluding chapter. When it shall be complete we will more fully introduce its materials to our readers.

Practical Discourses, and Sacramental Addresses. By the late Rev. J. WIGHTMAN, D.D., Kirkmahoe. Edinburgh: Macphail and Co.

THESE sermons are full of love for man and zeal towards God. Every true practical Christian will peruse them with pleasure and advantage.

ROMANTIC GENEROSITY.—MISS BURDETT COUTTS.—Some twenty-five or thirty years ago there resided in London an old sergeant of artillery. This person in the course of his duties, by some means or other, had been brought into frequent contact with Sir Francis Burdett, who had conceived a high opinion of the sergeant, and with that homeliness and good-nature which distinguished him throughout life, the hon. baronet had been accustomed to treat the worthy sergeant with great kindness and familiarity. One morning Sir Francis chanced to meet his humble friend in the street; and observing him to be looking a little more anxious than usual, kindly said to him—"Well, N—, what are you about? You are looking duller than usual—has anything happened?" "Nothing very particular, your honour," was the reply, "only my wife has got a son this morning—and—and—Sir Francis, now that I think of it, and if you have no objections, I should like to name him after you." "Surely, surely," said the amiable old gentleman; "and remember, N—, when he grows up, to bring me in mind of this—perhaps I may be able to do something for the boy." The ceremony of baptism over, at which Sir Francis appeared as godfather, nothing more is said to have passed at the time. The hon. baronet in the course of years was gathered to his fathers; as was also the old sergeant. The boy meanwhile had been sent to sea, and by application and good conduct had been promoted to the situation of mate in a merchant vessel. A few weeks ago, while in Liverpool, the young man saw what he thought a good opportunity for purchasing half of a vessel on his own account; but not being possessed of sufficient means, he wrote to his friends in Edinburgh to inquire if they could assist him in the purchase. The idea now occurred to one of the young man's brothers that he might take it upon him to make Sir Francis's heirress aware of the former promise of her uncle; and a letter was accordingly sent to Miss Burdett Coutts, detailing the circumstances, and enclosing the young man's certificates of character. The reply to this note was received in town last week, and was couched in that magnificent style for which the lady has become celebrated. It contained no vain words, but a bank cheque for no less a sum than one thousand pounds. However extraordinary this story may appear, we have good authority for stating it as a literal fact.—*Edinburgh News*.

OPPOSITION TO THE TEN HOURS' FACTORY ACT.—Four or five days ago, the sub-inspector of factories, at Manchester, sustained several informations against Messrs. W. and P. Clark, cotton spinners, before the magistrates, for working young persons beyond ten hours per day, and penalties were inflicted of 50s. in each case. The workman who was the principal means of convicting Messrs. Clark by his disclosures, has become so obnoxious to the hands employed in the mill that he has since been attacked and beaten severely by them. Summonses were taken out against no less than fourteen of the men engaged in the assault on Saturday.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The first anniversary of the Whittington Club and Metropolitan Athenæum was celebrated at its institution on Wednesday night. Great exertions had evidently been made on the part of the managers to render the evening a pleasant one, and their efforts were as evidently successful. The attendance was so great that, but for the arrangements which judiciously diffused the company through various apartments by various attractions, the pressure would have been almost inconvenient. Mr. Douglas Jerrold, the President, and founder of the Club, was to have been present to deliver an address on the occasion, but circumstances imperatively called him to Manchester. The festival commenced with some music, vocal and instrumental, ably executed. There was music also in the drawing-room, and at intervals throughout the evening, recitations, dissolving-views, chromatope, phantasmagoria, magic tricks and delusions, while, from eleven o'clock, the lovers of dancing began to enjoy themselves. There was sufficient refreshment for the earlier portion of the evening; and at a later hour, supper of a solid and excellent kind was served to successive bodies of banquetters. We should imagine that fully 800 persons were present.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE ADULTERATIONS OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—The first intention is to increase the quantity, and this is effected by water. Thus is necessitated, in order to conceal the first fraud, a second and far more terrible kind. With what pain do I record the guilty catalogue!—oil of turpentine, Guinea and Cayenne pepper, cherry laurel-water, spirit of almond cakes, sulphuric acid, lime-water, alum, acetate of lead, carbonate of potash, grains of paradise. The merest tyro in chemistry knows that several of these substances are among the most virulent poisons known to science. Home-made wines of the worst kind, by a little ingenuity, are converted into either port or sherry; and this is not, as might be supposed, a mere *jeu d'esprit*, but a most notorious and painful truth. If a deep-coloured wine is wanted, it is made by adding a deep coloured dye; and every other vinous attribute is stimulated in the same way, even to communicating what is termed by those who know when "the wine behaves itself aright," the *bouquet*. To such an extent has scientific ingenuity come to the help of the adulterators, that what would otherwise appear altogether an impossibility is easily effected; in the course of a few hours all the flavour which without art it would take years to produce, is perfectly accomplished by the addition of suitable ingredients. If I were to make a rough estimate, I should be disposed to say, that if the figures 3000 represented the amount of wine consumed in Great Britain, 1000 would about represent the quantity actually imported, the remaining 2000 being manufactured at home. Occasionally, ingredients of a highly poisonous kind are found in wine; nor is it to be wondered at, when we find such a lamentable ignorance of the properties of bodies as is exhibited in the directions given in receipt-books for making wines. Thus a popular treatise recommends the introduction of lead into wine, for a particular purpose; and the inevitable result would be, that all who partook of it would suffer more or less from the poisonous effects of this substance in a solution, even in small quantities. It is not long since that some wine was seized at Paris, at the *Halle aux Vins*, which was suspected to contain some poisonous substance, and it was ordered to be all thrown into the Seine. Soon afterwards dead fish in great numbers appeared on the surface of the stream—a sufficient evidence of the existence of a strong poison in the fluid.—*The Church of England Magazine*.

GEORGE THE SECOND'S OPINION OF BISHOP HOADLEY.—A DOMESTIC PICTURE.—About nine o'clock every night the King used to return to the Queen's apartment from that of his daughters, where, from the time of Lady Suffolk's disgrace, he used to pass those evenings he did not go to the opera or play at quadrille—constraining them, tiring himself, and talking a little indecently to Lady Deloraine, who was always of the party. At his return to the Queen's side the Queen used often to send for Lord Hervey to entertain them till they retired, which was generally at eleven. One evening among the rest, as soon as Lord Hervey came into the room, the Queen, who was knotting whilst the King walked backwards and forwards, began jocosely to attack Lord Hervey upon an answer just published to a book of his friend Bishop Hoadley's on the Sacrament, in which the Bishop was very ill treated; but before she had uttered half what she had a mind to say, the King interrupted her, and told her she always loved talking of such nonsense and things she knew nothing of; adding that if it were not for such foolish people loving to talk of those things when they were written, the fools who wrote upon them would never think of publishing their nonsense, and disturbing the Government with impertinent disputes that nobody of any sense ever troubled himself about. The Queen bowed, and said, "Sir, I only did it to let Lord Hervey know that his friend's book had not met with that general approbation he had pretended." "A pretty fellow for a friend," said the King, turning to Lord Hervey. "Pray what is it that charms you in him? His pretty limping gait" (and then he acted the bishop's lameness), "or his nasty stinking breath?"—phoah!—or his silly laugh, when he grins in your face for nothing, and shows his nasty rotten teeth? Or is it his great honesty that charms your lordship?—his asking a thing of me for one man, and when he came to have it in his own power to bestow, refusing the Queen to give it to the very man for whom he had asked it? Or do you admire his conscience that makes him now put out a book that, till he was Bishop of Winchester, for fear his conscience might hurt his preferment, he kept locked up in his chest? Is his conscience so much improved beyond what it was when he was Bishop of Bangor, or Hereford, or Salisbury? (for his book, I hear, was written so long ago); or was it that he would not risk losing a shilling a-year more whilst there was anything better to be got than what he had? My lord, I am very sorry you choose your friends so ill; but I cannot help saying, if the Bishop of Winchester is your friend, you have a great puppy, and a very dull fellow, and a great rascal for your friend. It is a very pretty thing for such scoundrels, when they are raised by favour so much above their desert, to be talking and writing their stuff, to give trouble to the Government that has showed them that favour; and very modest in a canting hypocritical knave to be crying, 'The kingdom of Christ is not of this world,' at the same time that he, as Christ's ambassador, receives £6,000 or £7,000 a year. But he is just the same thing in the Church that he is in the Government, and as ready to receive the best pay for preaching the Bible, though he does not believe a word of it, as he is to take favours from the Crown, though, by

his Republican spirit and doctrine, he would be glad to abolish its power.—*Hervey's Memoirs*.

THE CLERGY IN THE OLDEN TIME.—A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and £10 a year, and might not only perform his own professional functions, might not only be the most patient of butts and of listeners, might not only be always ready in fine weather for bowls, and in rainy weather for shovelboard, but might always save the expense of a gardener or a groom. Sometimes the reverend man nailed up the apricots, and sometimes he carried the coach-horses. He cast up the farrier's bills. He walked ten miles with a message or parcel. If he was permitted to dine with the family, he was expected to content himself with the plainest fare. He might fill himself with the corned beef and the carrots, but as soon as the tarts and cheesecakes made their appearance, he quitted his seat and stood aloof till he was summoned to return thanks for the repast, from a great part of which he had been excluded. Perhaps, after some years' service, he was presented with a living sufficient to support him; but he often found it necessary to purchase his preferment by a species of simony, which furnished an inexhaustible subject of pleasantry to three or four generations of scoffers. With his cure he was expected to take a wife. The wife had ordinarily been in the patron's service; and it was well if she was not suspected of standing too high in the patron's favour. Indeed, the nature of the matrimonial alliance connexions which the clergymen of that age were in the habit of forming, is the most certain indication of the place which the order held in the social system. An Oxonian, writing a few months after the death of Charles II., complained bitterly that not only the country attorney and the country apothecary looked down with disdain on the country gentlemen, but that one of the lessons most earnestly inculcated on every girl of honourable family, was to give no encouragement to a lover in orders, and that if any young lady forgot this precept, she was almost as much disgraced as by an illicit amour. Clarendon, who assuredly bore no ill will to the church, mentions it as a sign of the confusion of ranks which the great rebellion had produced, that some damsels of noble families had bestowed themselves on divines. A waiting-woman was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson. Queen Elizabeth, as the head of the church, had given what seemed to be a formal sanction to this prejudice, by issuing special orders that no clergyman should presume to marry a servant girl without the consent of her master or mistress. During several generations, accordingly, the relations between priests and handmaidens was a theme for endless jest, nor would it be easy to find in the comedy of the seventeenth century a single instance of a clergyman who wins a spouse above the rank of a cook. Even so late as the time of George II. the keenest of all observers of life and manners, himself a priest, remarked, that in a great household the chaplain was the resource of a lady's-maid whose character had been blown upon, and who was therefore forced to give up hopes of catching the steward.—*Macaulay's History of England*.

PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.—If we look at the capital invested within a given number of years, in the shape of shares, and which in almost every case represents spare or accumulated capital, we arrive at some astonishing results. We may leave untouched the mining speculations of 1825, and the joint-stock bubbles of 1836; for those were more remarkable for the high prices given for the scrip or deposits on shares, than for the money actually sunk in permanent works. In respect to the 2,700 miles of canal now at work in the United Kingdom, they belong rather to the past generation than to the present; nearly 2,000 miles having been projected and laid out before the commencement of the present century; the forty years from 1770 to 1810 were the busy years for canals. In respect to turnpike-roads, too, the advance was more notable in the last generation than it has been within the last twenty years, owing to the spread of railways. The turnpike-roads and paved streets of England and Wales amount to about 20,000 miles, and the cross-roads to nearly 100,000 miles; these together, though increasing yearly, do not increase in a large ratio. But when we come to railways, we find ample reason for the comparative stagnation of roads and canals. The first passenger railway (the Liverpool and Manchester), was opened for traffic in 1830; it was so successful, that more than one hundred acts were obtained for new lines between that year and 1840, and more than five hundred in the next six years, 1841—1846. About 1,100 miles were finished and in operation in 1841; about 2,650 miles in 1846; and there will probably be about 4,400 miles open at the end of 1848. The capital expended on these works, which was laid out cautiously twenty years ago, increased at an astonishing rate. The completed railways had cost £70,000,000 by November 1845; and by the commencement of 1848, the expenditure had increased to £170,000,000, of which £130,000,000 had been raised by shares, and £40,000,000 by loans.—*Companion to the Almanack*.

LADY HEWLEY'S CHARITY.—This appeal from the Vice-Chancellor of England, raising the question, whether the Scotch Presbyterians and Independents are entitled to participate in the charity founded by Lady Hewley, in the year 1704, for "poor and godly preachers of Christ's holy Gospel," was resumed, and occupied the attention of the Court the entire day, without being concluded. After hearing counsel on both sides, the case was adjourned to Friday next.

GLEANINGS.

A writer in the *Church of England Quarterly Review* says: "We have heard it stated, that, in the building conditions on which the land is let, in the extensive and affluent suburb of Bayswater, there are express prohibitions against the erection of house accommodation for the labouring classes."

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, Sir David Brewster was elected one of the eight foreign associate members of the National Institute of France, vacant by the death of the celebrated chemist, Berzelius.

EDITORS OUT WEST.—Western editors are indeed public characters. One at Cairo (Illinois) finds it necessary to make an important announcement, to this effect:—"As the editor of the *Delta* may not be recognised when he gets on his new hat, which he has made arrangements to win on the late election, he notifies his friends in time that it will only be worn on Sundays, when he has not the slightest desire to be recognised as a printer, but hopes to pass as a gentleman."—*Boston Chronotype*.

THE RECRUIT.—He goes sober to the tavern, he awakes a sober man at the depot. The interval is passed in drunkenness and vice. The influence of comrades in misfortune, the constant supply of liquor, the ready eloquence of the recruiting-sergeant, preclude all hope of escape.—*Times*.

The county advertisements have been taken from a very able and independent paper, the *Bucks Advertiser*. That paper shows what is expected of the be-patronised of magistrates:—"Slavish and servile conformity to the gentry, liberty of judgment taken away, independence bartered for a few pounds."

A PEOPLE REFRESHED.—At the Wolverton Refreshment-rooms there are annually eaten 182,500 Banbury-cakes, 56,940 Queen-cakes, and 29,200 patés, with corresponding proportions of everything to match, including 85 pigs, which annually undergo the metamorphosis of being transmuted into pork pies; and there are drunk 17,520 bottles of lemonade, 35,400 of soda water; 70,080 of stout, 35,040 of ale, 17,520 ginger beer, 730 port, 3,650 sherry, 730 gin, 781 rum, and 3,660 of brandy—enough to give Father Mathew the sensation of a perpetual shower-bath of Wenham Lake ice-water for the remainder of his life merely to think of.—*Liverpool Albion*.

Fifteen Anglo-Saxon pennies, bearing the effigies of Burgred, King of Mercia, of Alfred the Great, or of Ethelred, were found some time since at Deddington, in Oxfordshire; and seven of them have been deposited in the British Museum.

A poor poet wished that a sovereign, like a piece of scandal, would grow bigger every time it circulated.

Mr. Macaulay's History has had a very rapid sale. The first edition (of 3,000 copies, we believe) being exhausted, and the demand for a second to the same extent so great, that the production of a third has already been commenced to meet the farther orders received, and to be ready in little more than a fortnight. The *Literary Gazette* has not noticed the rigmarole about the author's getting £600 a year during ten years for the copyright, for the simple reason that it is not true. There is generally a good deal of fudge, and seldom, if ever, any exact truth in such statements.—*Literary Gazette*.

ECLIPSES IN 1849.—There will be four eclipses in the year 1849—two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun will take place on the 22nd February and on the 17th August, but both will be invisible at Greenwich. The moon will be partially eclipsed on the 8th of March, and again on the 2nd of September. The former will be visible, and the latter invisible in this country, as it will end sixteen minutes before the rising of the planet.

Great numbers of base shillings, half-crowns, crowns, and half-sovereigns, plated by the electrolytic process, have lately been put into circulation in London. They ring as well as the genuine coins, which they closely resemble in appearance; but they are so much lighter, as to render the difference easily perceptible if they are balanced on the finger.

We were told by the late Earl of Durham that he had succeeded in inducing the Duchess of Kent to read with her daughter the whole series of Miss Martineau's tales, in illustration of political economy. The young Princess becomes Queen, the liberal Earl dies a broken-hearted man. Years revolve, and free-trade becomes the great question of the day. When calculating the strength of the cause of right against wrong, many wonder what the Queen will do. Monopolists surround her. But she had not read in vain. Her Minister, who was nobly struggling amidst a coil of difficulties, to make the food of the people free, found in her a warm and intelligent assistant and admirer. In the ingenuous years of youth, her mind had perceived economical truths, and the interested partisans of error could no more turn her Majesty against it, than they could persuade her that twice two make five. Now this elementary reading, we submit, was a beneficial thing for the people, and quite as good a circumstance for the Crown.—*Eclectic Review*.

POETRY.

GIVING.

(From the *Essex Standard*.)

The Sun gives ever; so the Earth—
What it can give so much 'tis worth;
The Ocean gives in many ways—
Gives paths, gives fishes, rivers, bays;
So, too, the Air, it gives us breath—
When it stops giving comes in death.
Give, give, be always giving;
Who gives not is not living.
The more you give,
The more you live.
God's love hath in us wealth upheav'd;
Only by giving it is reap'd.
The body withers, and the mind,
If pent in by a selfish rind,
Give strength, give thought, give deeds, give self
Give love, give tears, and give thyself.
Give, give, be always giving;
Who gives not is not living.
The more we give,
The more we live.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7, at Auburn Cottage, Athlone, the wife of the Rev. T. WILKINSON, Baptist minister, of a daughter.
Jan. 15, at 47, Russell-square, the lady of S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10, at St. John's, Hoxton, by the Rev. A. P. Kelly, Mr. JOHN GRAY, of Worcester, to ANNA, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. LYNDALL, of London.
Jan. 11, at St. Marybone Church, by the Rev. D. Wilson, M.A., vicar of Islington, AUGUSTUS P. OLDERSHAW, of Doctors' Commons, eldest son of R. Oldershaw, Esq., of the Mansion-house, Islington, to ANNE, only daughter of J. G. ELWOOD, Esq., Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.
Jan. 12, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. J. Clayton, A.M., Mr. WILLIAM WARBURTON, of Manchester, to JANE, second daughter of the late G. F. HOIT, Esq., M.D., Tottenham and Colchester.

DEATHS.

Jan. 8, at Saffron Walden, the Rev. JOSHUA WILKINSON, late pastor of the Baptist church, Upper Meeting. He lived in the esteem and affections of a numerous and attached people, to whom he ministered the gospel for forty years.
Jan. 9, at Leamington Spa, aged 74, SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late J. METCALFE, Esq., and sister of C. J. Metcalfe, Esq., of Roston-house, Beds.
Jan. 9, at his residence, No. 31, St. James's-place, Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 73, Mr. CHARLES PRICE.
Jan. 8, at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, in her 90th year, Mrs. MARY KEE, relict of the late Mr. John KEE, of that place.
Jan. 10, at Ingestre, Staffordshire, aged 71 years, the Earl TALBOT, K.G.
Jan. 10, at Cheam, after a short illness, aged 62, Mr. W. H. MARSHALL, solicitor, third son of the late Mr. J. Marshall, solicitor, of Amersham.
Jan. 10, at his residence, 48, Myddelton-square, Pentonville, in his 70th year, Mr. HOMER SNEGAR, thirty years a highly-esteemed and beloved deacon of the church in New Broad-street, City.
Jan. 11, aged 77, Mr. SAMUEL DRAKEFORD, for forty-three years a member, and eighteen years a deacon, of the Congregational Church assembling in the Old Meeting, Biddow, Warwickshire.
Jan. 12, very suddenly, after giving birth to a still-born child, Mrs. REES, the beloved wife of the Rev. D. REES, of Baintree.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronised by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The market for English securities has been rising nearly every day during the past week, but the dealings have been attended with some fluctuation in prices, ranging, however, no more than 1 per cent.

Three per Cent. Consols, 89½ to 1. Bank Stock, 189 to 190½. Reduced Threes were 89½ to 1. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 90½; Long Annuities, 8½; India Stock, 236 to 240; India Bonds, 42s. to 45s.; Exchequer Bills, 41s. to 44s. premium.

In Foreign securities the market has been very animated, and the prices of most of the stocks have considerably risen. Various bonds of questionable value have commanded a ready sale; Guatemala, for instance, at 20, and Buenos Ayres at 27 to 29. Peruvian have continued steady. Mexican, Spanish, Dutch, and the other stocks have been of ready sale at fuller rates.

The Share Market has been very steady, and, as we said a week or two ago, is expected so to continue. Mere speculators have been thoroughly disheartened by the recent panic, which, in many instances, was attended with loss to themselves more than to others; and they now leave the market pretty well to itself. "A burnt child dreads the fire." We regret to notice in one of the City journals a statement to the effect that it is the intention of Government to advance the amount necessary to complete the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway. The ground on which this line is to be singled out for Government aid is, that it is the great trunk line to the North of Ireland, and that having assisted the great trunk line to the South with a loan of £500,000, it is but just that similar aid should be afforded to the line which connects Dublin and Belfast together.

As usual! one evil, one bad step, is held to justify another. Is Government to add the functions of a Loan Society to its already burdensome duties? It strikes us, too, as rather odd, not to say unjustifiable, that the greatest debtor, in point of money matters, in the world, and one frequently compelled to turn beggar in the market, should begin to lend money. Why the Whigs wanted nearly three millions not a twelvemonth ago; how is it they have got so suddenly rich as to have more than sufficient for generally deemed necessary purposes? If Government can afford to lend half a million, we take it they can afford to do without it altogether.

The colonial produce markets have further improved, and much confidence is manifested in the future. Sugar has risen about 1s. per cwt., although the supplies are fuller, West Indian attracting most attention. Ceylon coffee has been 2s. to 3s. higher. Saltpetre, rum, pimento, tea, oils, dye stuffs, iron, &c., have been in good request, and at full prices. Tallow, rice, and

within the last few days cotton also, have been rather duller. The Indigo sales commence next Tuesday. Grain has been dull, and the duty is up to 10s. per qr. on foreign wheat.

Accounts from Manchester, Halifax, Leicester, &c., are very satisfactory, and trade is represented to be greatly improved.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	89½ 89½	Belgian.....	76½ 77½
Do. Account.....	89½ 89½	Brazil.....	19 20
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	89½ 89½	Venezuelan Equador.....	19 20
3½ New.....	90½ 90½	Danish.....	47½ 48½
Long Annuities.....	83 83	Dutch 2½ per cent.....	47½ 48½
Bank Stock.....	189 190½	French 3 per cent.....	46 46
India Stock.....	236 240	Mexican 5 per cent new.....	25½ 26½
Exchequer Bills—		Portuguese Convtd.....	26 26½
March.....	41s. 44s.	Russian.....	101 103
June.....	42s. 45s.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	15½ 16
India Bonds.....		Ditto 3 per cent.....	28½ 29
		Ditto Passive.....	— 36

RAILWAY SHARES.

SHARES.	RAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES.
100	Aberdeen.....	50	16 18
100	Birmingham and Gloucester.....	100	121 123
3. 6. 8	Blackwall.....	13. 6. 8	43 5
Stock	Brighton.....	50	34½ 34½
100	Bristol and Exeter.....	90	30 28 dis.
50	Caledonian.....	50	25½ 25½
Stock	Chester and Holyhead.....	50	20 22
50	Eastern Counties.....	20	11½ 11½
50	Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	50	41 43
100	Great North of England.....	100	236 240
50	Gt. Southern and Western (Ireland).....	45	18 16
100	Great Western.....	100	93 95
50	Hull and Selby.....	50	100 102
100	Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	93	20 18
50	Lancaster and Carlisle.....	50	54 58
50	Leeds and Bradford.....	50	98½ 99½
Stock	London and North Western.....	100	128 130
Stock	Midland.....	100	88 90
Stock	Norfolk.....	100	— —
25	North British.....	26	15 16
50	Northern and Eastern.....	50	— —
25	Scottish Central.....	25	25 27
50	South Devon.....	50	13 18
33. 2. 4	South Eastern and Dover.....	38½	25 25½
50	South Wales.....	28	21 19
50	South Western.....	53	32 34
Stock	York and Newcastle.....	25	28 29
25	Ditto original Newcastle & Berw.....	25	27 28
25	Ditto new ditto.....	15	14 15
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.....	8	7½ e. i.
Stock	York and North Midland.....	50	55 57
25	Ditto E. & W. Riding Extension.....	25	26½ 27½
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.....	10	10½ 10½
	FOREIGN.		
20	Boulogne and Amiens.....	20	7½ 8½
20	Dutch Rhenish.....	7½	6½ 5½
20	Northern of France.....	12	7½ —
20	Orleans and Bordeaux.....	7	4½ 4½
20	Paris and Lyons.....	10	4½ 5
20	Ditto and Orleans.....	20	26 28
20	Ditto and Rouen.....	20	17 18
20	Rouen and Havre.....	20	9½ 10

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Name of Railway.	Week ending	Total receipts.	Same week 1848.	Miles open. 1849.
Aberdeen.....	1848-9.	£ s. d.	£	
Belfast and Ballymena.....	Jan. 6	396 2 11	..	33
Birkenhead, Lanc., and Ches.	7	706 7 2	751	16
Caledonian.....	Dec. 31	3,500 11 3	..	141
Chester and Holyhead.....	30	1,088 3 7	..	80
Dublin and Drogheda.....	Jan. 4	667 19 1	634	33
Dublin and Kingstown.....	9	654 1 8	719	73
Dundee, Perth, and Aberd.	6	1,005 1 9	..	47½
East Anglian.....	7	676 19 5	..	67½
Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	6	3,401 1 1	3,409	57½
Edinburgh and Northern.....	6	1,938 12 6	580	78
E. Counties and N. and E.	7	11,478 1 6	11,980	307
East Lancashire.....	6	1,938 17 6	997	44
Eastern Union.....	6	1,011 19 1	1,044	51½
Glasgow, Kilmar., and Ayr	6	2,417 7 9	2,135	100
Glasg., Paisley, and Green.	6	889 12 2	971	22½
Great South. and West. (I.)	6	2,888 9 3	..	130½
Great Western.....	7	15,170 0 3	..	306½
Kendal and Windermere.....	..	..	..	10
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	7	10,415 3 5	8,841	206½
Lancaster and Carlisle.....	Dec. 29	2,007 7 5	1,257	70
London and North W., &c.	Jan. 7	34,609 15 10	33,863	435
London and Blackwall.....	7	510 2 1	684	33
London, Bright., and S. Coast	6	6,616 0 4	5,994	162½
London and South Western	Dec. 31	8,142 8 9	6,266	215
Man., Sher., and Lincolnsh.	Jan. 6	2,485 5 3	1,965	62
Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	Dec. 30	22,663 16 0	20,199	463½
Midland Great Western (I.)	..	..	..	50
Monkland.....	30	857 4 4	853	37
North British.....	Jan. 6	2,481 10 1	2,003	103
Paris and Rouen.....	..	..	..	84
Rouen and Havre.....	..	..	..	59
Scottish Central.....	6	897 0 3	..	45
Shrewsbury and Chester.....	7	1,283 13 10	575	47
South Eastern.....	Dec. 30	7,602 14 9	8,138	163
South Devon.....	Jan. 5	1,250 18 10	..	55½
Taff Vale.....	Dec. 30	1,396 9 5	..	40
Ulster.....	..	..	..	36
Whitehaven Junction.....	..	..	..	12
York, Newcastle, and Ber.	Jan. 6	11,138 16 10	..	270
York and North Midland.....	Dec. 30	7,297 15 3	7,127	260

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33, for the week ending on Saturday, the 6th day of Jan., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	28,234,740	Government Debt.....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	13,726,831
		Silver Bullion.....	507,909
	£28,234,740		£28,234,740

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	13,599,597
Reserve.....	3,400,715	Other Securities.....	10,825,470
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	8,419,045	Notes.....	10,985,050
Other Deposits.....	8,814,702	Gold and Silver Coin.....	790,062
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,012,717		
	£36,200,179		£36,200,179

Dated the 11th day of January, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 12.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GOODA, MATTHEW, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, linendraper.

BANKRUPTS.

BISHOP, JOHN, Worcester, carpenter, Jan. 24, Feb. 28: solicitors, Mr. Stoddard, Worcester; and Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.
BLACKNELL, WILLIAM, Plumstead, Kent, baker, Jan. 18, March 3: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.
CLARKE, JAMES EDWARD, Bury St. Edmunds, clothier, Jan. 25, Feb. 23: solicitor, Mr. Huson, ironmonger-lane.
CURTIS, JOHN JAMES, Erith, Kent, hotel keeper, Jan. 22, Feb. 26: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.
DE BERNARDY, JAMES, Hanover-square, victualler, Jan. 19, Feb. 23: solicitor, Mr. Steele, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
HART, LEWIS JOSEPH, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, woollen draper, Jan. 19, Feb. 23: solicitors, Messrs. Goddard and Eyre, Wood-street, Cheapside.
DE WITTE, GERARD, Throgmorton-street, City, commission agent, Jan. 20, Feb. 23: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.
MAYCOCK, THOMAS, Bletchington, Oxfordshire, brickmaker, Jan. 25, March 1: solicitors, Mr. Vallance, Old Jewry-chambers; and Mr. Wagner, Oxford.
PILGRIM, JOSEPH, Bethnal-green, publican, Jan. 22, Feb. 26: solicitor, Mr. De Jersey, St. Ann's-lane.
PRICE, GEORGE, Wolverhampton, printer, Jan. 27, Feb. 24: solicitor, Mr. Bolton, Wolverhampton.
SPIKINS, JOHN, Regent-street, Westminster, builder, Jan. 25, Feb. 20: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.
TOMPKINS, FRANCIS, Sydney-street, Fulham-road, bill broker, Jan. 20, Feb. 22: solicitor, Mr. Chamberlayne, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
WHITEHEAD, PAUL, Bradford, Yorkshire, corn miller, Jan. 26, Feb. 23: solicitors, Mr. Clarke, Southampton-buildings; Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Birmingham, surgeon, Jan. 24, Feb. 28: solicitor, Mr. Harrison, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HARDYMAN, JOHN HAY, Edinburgh, stock broker, Jan. 17, Feb. 7.
LYALL, JAMES, Laurencekirk, merchant, Jan. 18, Feb. 10.
RAILTON, HUGH, Glasgow, insurance agent, Jan. 17, Feb. 16.
TOLMIE, ROBERT, Glasgow, baker, Jan. 18, Feb. 8.

DIVIDENDS.

F. Chaplin and W. H. Chaplin, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, tanners, div. of 3d.; Jan. 17, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Follett's, Sambrook-court—F. Chaplin, Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, tanner, div. of 1s. 9d.; Jan. 17, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Follett's, Sambrook-court—W. H. Chaplin, Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, tanner, div. of 1s. 3d.; Jan. 17, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Follett's, Sambrook-court—T. W. Green, High Holborn, straw bonnet manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 1d.; Jan. 13, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—C. Hall, Piccadilly, upholsterer, div. of 1d.; Jan. 17, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Follett's, Sambrook-court—Holmes and Butcher, Lichfield, Staffordshire, coach builders, first div. of 6s. 6d.; and second and final div. of 6d.; Jan. 11, and any subsequent Thursday, at Valpy's, Birmingham—W. E. Holmes, Lichfield, Staffordshire, coach builder, first and final div. of 2s. 10d.; Jan. 11, and any subsequent Thursday, at Valpy's, Birmingham—J. Lamont, Wellecote-square, ship owner, first div. of 1d.; Jan. 13, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. Moore, Brighton, lodging-house keeper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; Jan. 13, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. Richardson, New Oxford-street, hosier, first div. of 4s. 4d.; Jan. 15, and two subsequent Mondays, at Cannon's, Birch-lane—J. Rogers, Northumberland-street, Strand, oil and Italian warehouseman, first div. of 10d.; Jan. 13, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—C. Warren, Shrewsbury, banker, first div. of 10s.; any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—J. G. Webb, Rosamond-buildings, Islington, mineral water manufacturer, second div. of 5d.; Jan. 13, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

Tuesday, January 16.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MAWER, W., Low Team, Durham, banker.

BANKRUPTS.

BENBOW, HENRY RICHARD, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, veterinary surgeon, Jan. 30, Feb. 27: solicitor, Bloxham, Birmingham.
BOIT, DANIEL, Bristol, sharebroker, Jan. 13, Feb. 27: solicitors, Jay, Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street; and Crosby, Bristol.
BROADY, WILLIAM, Halken-street West, Belgrave-square, commission agent, Jan. 24, Feb. 27: solicitor, Clarke, George-street, Mansion-house.
CHILDHOUSE, WILLIAM, jun., Montpellier-place, Brompton, builder, Jan. 26, March 2: solicitor, Gibbon, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
COLES, JOHN, Launceston, Oxfordshire, baker, Jan. 27, March 3: solicitors, Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.
CONGDON, LAZARUS, Spring-street, Paddington, painter, Jan. 30, Feb. 27: solicitor, Mr. Depree, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.
DIXON, THOMAS CARPENTER, Gravesend, oilman, Jan. 25, Feb. 27: solicitor, Mr. Philp, Great St. Helen's.
GARRETT, WILLIAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, Jan. 24, Feb. 22: solicitors, Birkett and Son, Cloak-lane; and Jobling and Fleming, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
HUNT, EDWARD WILLIAM, Newgate-market, City, victualler, Jan. 30, Feb. 27: solicitor, Mr. Vaughan, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
HUNTER, ROBERT WILLIAM, Praed-street, Paddington, baker, Jan. 22, Feb. 22: solicitor, Mr. Knight, Basinghall-street.
JACKSON, JOHN, Clifford, Herefordshire, farmer, Jan. 31, Feb. 28: solicitors, Mr. Pugh, Hay, Brecknockshire; and Mr. Chaplin, Birmingham.
KEMP, HORATIO, Threadneedle-street, City, discount agent, Jan. 27, March 3: solicitor, Mr. Chilcoat, George-street, Mansion-house.
KNAPPING, CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH, Eastwood, Essex, cattle dealer, Jan. 23, Feb. 23: solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.
LEIGH, ZEBULON, Manchester, tea and coffee merchant, Feb. 1 and 16: solicitors, Johnson and Co., Temple; and Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.
LODGE, ROBERT, Starbottom, Yorkshire, miner, Jan. 29, Feb. 19: solicitors, Bell and Co., Bow-churchyard; Watson, Sedburgh; and Bell, Leeds.
MASSEY, WILLIAM ADAM, Liverpool, wood turner, Jan. 29, Feb. 26: solicitors, Chester and Co., Staple-inn; and Brabner, Liverpool.
MENHENITT, JOHN, Plymouth, builder, Jan. 25, Feb. 20: solicitors, Harris, Stone-build, Lincoln's-inn; Kelly, Plymouth; and Stogdon, Exeter.
PARROTT, WILLIAM, Leicester, stone mason, Jan. 26, Feb. 23, solicitors, Dibbin, Leicester; and Bowley, Nottingham.
SERJEANT, JOHN, Workop, Nottinghamshire, grocer, Feb. 3, March 3: solicitors, Moss, Serjeants-inn; and Branson and Son, Sheffield.
THORNLEY, WILLIAM, Ripley, Derbyshire, grocer, Jan. 26, Feb. 23: solicitor, Ingle, Belper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MILLER, JOHN, Crief, yarn dealer, Jan. 22, Feb. 19.
YOUNG, JAMES, Woodside, Ayrshire, grain dealer, Jan. 23, Feb. 8.

DIVIDENDS.

Jane Bowdler, Jeweller, 1st div. of 3d.; any Friday, at Whitmore's, Birmingham—T. Browne, Manchester, wholesale and retail draper, 1st div. of 5s. 9d.; Jan. 16, and any

quent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—W. Crankshaw, Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinner, 1st and final div. of 8s. 4d.; Jan. 9, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—G. W. Dean, High-street, Southwark, Jeweller, 1st div. of 8s. 9d.; Jan. 18, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—S. Dethick and T. R. Kay, Newton-leath, Lancashire, common brewers, 1st and final div. of 10s. 9d.; Jan. 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—G. Duplan, Regent's-place, Westminster, tea dealer, 2nd div. of 8s. 4d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—W. F. Fenton, West Smithfield, lead and glass merchant, 1st div. of 1s. 6d.; Jan. 13, and three following Thursdays, at Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—S. G. Fryman, Rye, wine merchant, 1st div. of 7s.; Jan. 13, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. Goodeshepe, Aldersgate-street, City, furnishing undertaker, 1st div. of 4s. 1d.; Jan. 18, and three following Thursdays, at Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—J. Nall, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer, second div. of 6d. and 2s. 6d. on new proofs; at Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—Matilda Sarah Oxley and Margaret Oxley, Norfolk-crescent Hyde-park, boarding and lodging-house keepers, first div. of 8s. 5d.; at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—J. Rutherford, Carlisle, grocer, first div. of 2s.; at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—J. Trevers, esq., Gloucester-place, Old Kent-road, carpenter, div. of 20s.; at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—G. Webster, Hedge-row, Islington, licensed victualler, first div. of 9d.; at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—J. Willis, Liverpool, merchant, third div. of 1s.; at Follett's, Liverpool, any Wednesday—J. Willis and J. T. Swainson, Liverpool, merchants, fifth div. of 1s.; at Follett's, Liverpool, any Wednesday—H. Wyer, Newington-causeway, tailor, second div. of 6d.; at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, any Wednesday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 15.

We had rather a better supply of English Wheat to this day's market; and some quantity of foreign. English and free foreign sold pretty readily in retail at fully last Monday's prices, and bonded Wheat attracted a little more attention at rather improving rates. In Flour very little doing, though 2s. per sack cheaper. The arrivals of Barley having become more moderate, there was a better sale, but cannot alter our quotations. Malt full 1s. lower. Beans 1s. and Peas 2s. cheaper, with little doing at the reduction. The supplies of foreign Oats were small, but some cargoes of Irish and Scotch having arrived, the trade was slow at barely last week's prices. Rye dull. Tares nominal. In Linseed and Cakes very little doing. The inquiry for Cloverseed is still very limited.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	36 to 50	Dantzic	48 .. 56
Do, White	38 .. 54	Anhalt and Marks ..	44 .. 48
Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, Red	40 .. 47	Do, White	45 .. 51
Northumberland, and Scotch, White	40 .. 43	Pomeranian red	47 .. 48
Do, Red	38 .. 43	Rostock	46 .. 50
Devon, and Somerset, Red	38 .. 43	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland	43 .. 46
Do, White	42 .. 49	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	41 .. 44
Barley	24 .. 31	Polish Odessa	43 .. 48
Scotch	23 .. 27	Marianopol and Berdianski	38 .. 44
Angus	— to —	Taganrog	35 .. 39
Malt, Ordinary	— to —	Brabant and French ..	40 .. 45
Fale	52 .. 56	Do, White	43 .. 47
Peas, Hog	30 .. 32	Salonica	35 .. 38
Maple	30 .. 34	Egyptian	26 .. 30
White	25 .. 27	Rye	23 .. 25
Bollers (new)	21 .. 23	Barley—	
Beans, Large (new) ..	21 .. 25	Wismar and Rostock ..	21 .. 23
Ticks	23 .. 25	Danish	22 .. 26
Harrow	24 .. 26	Saai	22 .. 27
Pigeon	30 .. 32	East Friesland	18 .. 20
Oats—		Egyptian	16 .. 19
Line & York feed 17 ..	23	Danube	16 .. 19
Do, Poland & Pot. 18 ..	23	Peas, White	24 .. 26
Berwick & Scotch 20 ..	24	New Bollers	20 .. 29
Scotch feed	19 .. 23	Beans, Horse	23 .. 30
Irish feed and black 17 ..	20	Pigeon	28 .. 30
Ditto Potato	20 .. 24	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 52	Oats—	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	23 to 23 1/2 per last	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 15 ..	18
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	25s. to 29s. per cwt.	Do, thick and brew 20 ..	22
Rape Cake, 25 to 25 1/2 per ton		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	16 .. 18
Linseed	£11 10s. to £12 per 1,000	Flour—	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		U. S., per 196 lbs.	24 .. 26
Ship	30 .. 34	Hamburg	23 .. 23
Town	38 .. 42	Dantzic and Stettin 23 ..	25
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JAN. 6.		French, per 280 lbs. 35 ..	37
Wheat	45s. 10d.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Barley	30 .. 8	Wheat	47s. 9d.
Oats	17 .. 0	Barley	31 .. 4
Rye	26 .. 4	Oats	18 .. 7
Beans	32 .. 4	Rye	28 .. 10
Peas	37 .. 9	Beans	34 .. 4
DUTIES.		Peas	38 .. 8
Wheat	10 0	Rye	2 0
Barley	2 0	Beans	2 0
Oats	3 6	Peas	2 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 15.

The numbers of foreign stock in to-day's market—as will be seen by the annexed return—was limited, even for the time of year, and of very inferior quality. The Beasts and Sheep sold somewhat freely, at a trifle more money; but Calves were much neglected. With home-fed Beasts we were very scantily supplied this morning—the result, doubtless, of the low prices lately obtained here for that description of stock, and which have induced many of the leading graziers to refrain from forwarding their stock at the present moment—and their quality exhibited a material falling off. Although the attendance of buyers was not so large, the Beef trade was firm, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of quite 2d. per 8lbs. A few very superior Scots sold at 4s. 4d.; but the more general top figure for Beef was 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. There was a considerable falling off in the numbers of Sheep, there being a deficiency of about 5,000 head compared with last week's supply; hence the Mutton trade was firm, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the currencies paid on this day's night. The prime old Down sold freely at from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. Calves, though in short supply, moved off slowly at last week's quotations. Prime small Pigs sold steadily; other kinds of Pigs slowly, at late rates.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.		Pigs	
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	
Friday .. 855	1,740	111	180
Monday .. 2,784	18,200	99	155
Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	3 4 .. 4 10	Pork	3 10 .. 4 8

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 15.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase		Pigs	
Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Int. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 2s. 2d.		
Middling do 2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto .. 3 4 .. 3 10		
Prime large 3 3 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 0 .. 4 4		
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal		
Large Pork 3 4 .. 3 10	Small Pork .. 4 2 .. 4 8		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Since our last report the weather has been variable, for the most part mild, and therefore less activity in the demand for

Irish Butter; the dealings accordingly were limited; prices steady. Foreign: No arrivals from Friesland; Kiel and other kinds consequently were more saleable, and prices for such slightly advanced. Bacon: With better supplies the demand was limited; prices rather lower. Bale and Tierce Middles: No alteration in demand or value. Hams dull, prices nominal. Lard rather more in request. American Bacon in good demand, at improved prices.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 15.—Our trade continues in a very inanimate state, although our best things, from their increased scarcity, are more sought after. Stale and middling Butters are as unsaleable as ever, and prices for such are quite nominal. Dorset, fine, 92s. to 94s. per cwt.; Dorset, summer-made and middling, 60s. to 80s.; Devon, 60s. to 80s.; Fresh, 8s. to 13s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Jan. 15.—The only importation of Wool into London last week consisted of a few bales of Spanish. The market for colonial and foreign Wools is very firm.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 8.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow .. 47s. to 70s.; Clover .. 70s. to 92s. Straw .. 22s. .. 29s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	19,200
" " 1847	1,550
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1848	393,340
" " 1847	463,530
Increase of import this year as compared with last ..	39,778
Increase in stock, as compared with last year	65,700
Quantity taken for consumption this year	50,100
" " 1847, same period	49,600
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	500

SATURDAY.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton to-day, the sales being fully 5,000 bales, including 500 on speculation. The market closed somewhat firmer.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Jan. 13.—Pine-apples, though not over abundant, are, nevertheless, sufficient for the demand. Hothouse Grapes continue to be scarce. Foreign ones tolerably well supplied. Pears, chiefly consisting of Chaumontelle, Glout Morceau, Ne Plus Meuris, and Old Colmar, are now, as might be expected, not over plentiful. Apples the same. Nuts in general are sufficient for the demand; Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Amongst Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good; Cauliflowers, Broccoli, &c., sufficient for the demand. Asparagus and French Beans, Rhubarb, and Seakale, are becoming more plentiful. France Belgium, and Holland still contribute considerably to the stock of Potatoes, which remain pretty steady in price. Lettuce and other salad are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are pretty plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Christmas Roses, Camellias, Gardenias, Fuchsias, and Roses.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 15.—Rather more business is doing in our market, and prices are firmly maintained. The low quotations ruling have attracted the notice of speculators; and a considerable quantity of the inferior sorts of Hops have changed hands during the past week.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Jan. 15.—The arrivals the past week have been limited, but quite equal to the demand; and with the exception of French, every description of Potato is nearly the same prices as last week. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 100s. to 150s.; Newcastle and Stockton ditto, 90s. to 100s.; Scotch ditto, 90s. to 110s.; Ditto, Cups, 60s. to 80s.; Ditto Reds, 60s. to 80s.; Ditto Whites, 60s. to 70s.; French ditto, 80s. to 105s.; Belgian ditto, 70s. to 90s.; Dutch ditto, 40s. to 60s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 15.—Our market to-day is heavy for all descriptions of Tallow—owing, chiefly, to the large stock on hand—and prices are 6d. per cwt. lower than on Monday last, P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 3d. per cwt. Scarcely any business doing for forward delivery. Rough fat is 2s. 5d. per 8lbs. Town Tallow, 42s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt., net cash.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was little doing in the Seed market. Quotations of clover are perfectly nominal at present, and it is difficult to fix a correct value on many of the other articles contained in our list of prices.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 2 1/2d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2 1/2d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3 1/2d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3 1/2d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Downs, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 22s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 35s. 6d.; brown, 35s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £48; Spanish, £47; Sperm, £80 to £83; do, bagged, £28; South Sea, £25 to £27 10s.; Seal, pale, £25 10s.; do, coloured, £23 10s.; Cod, £23 15s.; Cocoa nut, per tun, £40 to £42; Palm, £28 to £32 10s.; Whale Fin; South Sea, £135 per ton; North West, £135. Market very quiet.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Jan. 15.

Market exceedingly heavy; little or nothing doing. Wylam, 13s. 6d.; West Wylam, 12s.—Fresh arrivals, 144; left from last day, 126; total, 270.

COLONIAL MARKETS, Tuesday Evening.

The sugar market has opened for the week with a decided upward tendency, and the large quantities offered in public sale have found buyers at the full prices of last week to 6d. advance. 930 hhds. West India, 6,500 bags Mauritius, 10,000 bags Bengal, and 3,000 bags Madras, sold, also several parcels of foreign by private contract. The refined market has also been active at full prices. Grocery lumps, 48s. to 51s.

COFFEE.—This article has not been quite so brisk, but the firmness of the importers has prevented any decline. Good ordinary native Ceylon sold in public sale at 34s. 6d.; the larger portion that was offered was bought in at 33s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOA is a nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS, homoeopathic chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

HALSE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.

GALVANISM.—THE REV. MR. WESLEY'S OPINION OF ELECTRICITY AS "THE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE."—That my letters on Galvanism as a remedial agent have attracted considerable notice, is evident from the fact that I am daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the kingdom respecting them. I have maintained, for several years past, that, if there be in nature an universal medicine, that form of electricity called Galvanism is that medicine. I was not aware that any one had expressed the same opinion before; but a kind friend, of Hull, has written to me, that, on November 10th, 1760, Mr. Wesley published to the world the same opinion. In speaking of electricity, his words are:—"One remedy I must aver, from personal

knowledge, grounded on a thousand experiments, to be far superior to all the other medicines I have known—I mean electricity. I cannot but entreat all who are well-wishers to mankind, to make full proof of this. Certainly, it comes nearest to an universal medicine of any yet known in the world." Such was this great man's opinion of this powerful agent, and even at a time when the apparatus was in its rudest form. What would he now say if it were he to visit my operating room, and see five patients under the process all at once, and all feeling as comfortable as if they were in their own easy chairs at home? In this room he would behold a lady reading Eliza Cook's poems; in another room he would hear two gentlemen discussing politics; and, in a third room, two children reciting stories to each other; and all of them under the galvanic operation—so free is my method of unpleasantness, and so completely have I this powerful agent under control. I say, that in Mr. Wesley's day, such a thing must have been considered an impossibility, but we see what industry and perseverance will accomplish. In a letter which appeared in the Times two years since, I predicted that, in the course of a few years, there would scarcely be a town or village in the kingdom without a galvanic apparatus. Already is a great part of my prediction fulfilled, for I daily hear of some new provincial practitioner. I wish them success. Scores of medical men in the metropolis are also using the galvanic apparatus; and, unfortunately, scores of very ignorant men are also using it. These latter gentry scrape together three guineas; they then buy an electro-magnetic apparatus, stick a brass plate on their door, and profess to galvanize patients. I have repeatedly stated that the electro-magnetic apparatus is quite useless as a remedial agent; for instead of strengthening the nerves it irritates them, and produces weakness where strength should be produced. As Galvanism is now generally admitted to be an all-powerful remedial agent, and as thousands have been restored by its means to the blessings of health, I think I deserve the thanks of the public at large for being the means of making it so popular, for to me is the credit due, and to me alone. True, there were a few straggling practitioners before my time; one here, another somewhere about the Land's-end, and another in Dublin, neither of whom could manage to keep the wolf from the door. In three years I have made Galvanism a popular remedy, but it has cost me £3,000 for advertisements to do it.

WILLIAM H. HALSE, Professor of Medical Galvanism, 22, Brunswick-square, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits

all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, & s. d.	
stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriole drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 6
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring stuffing	4 17
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 6
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany lute table, French polished ..	3 13 0
Four-foot fine mahogany lute table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	£5 15s. 6d. to 6 18 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices ..	3 12 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours ..	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£2 3s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,

24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

PLANTAGENET GUARD RAZOR, manu-

factured under the authority of Letters Patent granted by her Majesty the Queen.

Patronized by the Nobility and Gentry, the Army and Navy, the Clergy, the Bar, and the Faculty.

Any person can with the Guard Razor shave himself, without a Glass; in bed; in the dark; or in a railway or moving carriage; or on board a steam-boat; and not cut himself.

It is pronounced by all those who have practically tested its qualities to be the most scientific adaptation of mechanical skill to the ordinary razor.

The Plantagenet Razor is made of the finest tempered steel, imparting a matchless smoothness and keenness to the edge, and the addition of the Guard causes the Razor to glide with safety over the face, removing the beard without the possibility of cutting the skin.

PRICE.—Black Handles, 6s. each; the Best Ivory Handles, 8s. each. Sent post-free for 8d. each extra, remitted by Post-office order to C. STEWART and Co., Patentees, 140, Strand, London, opposite Catherine-street.

CAUTION.—Every Guard is stamped with the signature of "C. Stewart and Co.," to imitate which is forgery.

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